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THE TWELVE PAGES

Bombay Gazette

MORNING EDITION.

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Date of Sailing. Saturday 2-30 P.M.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1907.				
† 20th July	ARABIA	7903		
27th "	PERSIA	7951	MOOLTAN	9621
3rd Aug.	CHINA	7912		
10th "	ORIENTAL	8284	MACEDONIA	10012
17th "	PERSIA	7951		
24th "	PENINSULAR	8294	HIMALAYA	6898
31st "	* CALEDONIA	7536		
7th Sept.	PENINSULAR	8294	MOLDAVIA	9600
14th "	EGYPT	7912		
21st "	PENINSULAR	8294	INDIA	7911
28th "	MARMORA	10509		
5th Oct.	ORIENTAL	8284	MONGOLIA	9505

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VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Combe	5th Sept "
ARMAND BEHIC	6,385	Gwionnet	3rd Oct. "
OCEANIEN	4,143	Magnen	31st " "
CALEDONIEN	4,130	Martin	28th Nov. "
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	26th Dec. "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Combe	23rd Jan. 1908.

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DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	11th Oct. "

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GILEA	5150	L. de Stabile	1st Sept.
AFRICA	4596	G. Raicich	1st Oct.
KORNER	5301	A. Forgeti	1st Nov.
BOHEMIA	4232	M. Dabcovich	16th "
AFRICA	4596	P. Badessich	1st Dec.
IMPERATOR	4140	F. Mosca	16th "

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

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* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume

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PERSIA	8095	P. Craglietto	25th Aug.

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			1907.
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OLYMPIA	C.F. Osborne, R.N.R	5124	14th Aug
CIRCASSIA	A. Haig	6716	27th "
SCINDIA	Shotto Abroy	3100	16th Sept.
CASTALIA	F. S. Blight	6300	6th Oct.
BRITANNIA	R. J. Garrick	3069	16th "
MASSILIA	J. Thomson	5091	5th Nov.
OLYMPIA	C.F. Osborne, R.N.R	5124	16th "

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TOTOMI MARU	...	A. Keith	6th Aug.	17th Aug
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INSURANCE, FIRE, LIFE AND MARINE EFFECTED.
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ROLLED STEEL BEAMS.
BRITISH & CONTINENTAL MANUFACTURE.
5,000 TONS { STEEL BEAMS / STEEL ANGLES / STEEL TEES / CAST-IRON PIPES }
KEPT IN STOCK IN BOMBAY.
Prices quoted on receipt of specification for Delivery at any Railway Station or Sea Port in India.
GEO. SERVICE & CO.,
King's Building, Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

FOR SALE.
BOILER AND ENGINE.
A PORTABLE LOCO-TYPE BOILER, with Engine, by Ransomes Head and Jefferies in good condition. May be seen by appointment. Apply to "B G.," care of this Office.

137732

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

THE GOLD MOHUR MILLS, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE DIRECTORS have declared an Ad-interim DIVIDEND of Rs. 20 per Share, free of Income Tax, for the half year ending 30th June, 1907, and it is payable at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 51, Apollo Street, Fort, on and after 1st August, 1907, to Share Holders whose names appear on the Register on the 26th July 1907, on production of Share Certificates.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
TULLOCKCHUND & SHAPOORJI,
Agents.

Bombay, 18th July, 1907.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 26th July to 6th August, 1907, both days inclusive.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

POONA RACES.

SPECIAL FAST EXPRESS TRAINS will leave Victoria Terminus on 27th July, 3rd, 10th, 17th, 22nd, 24th and 31st August, 7th, 11th, 14th, 18th, 21st, 28th, and 29th September, 5th, 12th, 16th, 19th, and 26th, October, 1907, for Poona, as under :—

First Class vestibuled "Train de Luxe" consisting exclusively of Restaurant and Parlour Cars replete with all modern improvements, Ladies' Private Saloons, Electric Light and Fans, Dressing Rooms, Baths, &c., &c.

DOWN TRAIN.	Standard Time. H. M.	UP TRAIN.	Standard Time. H. M.
V. Terminus.....dep.	12 0	Poona .....dep.	19 30
Poona .....arr.	15 0	V. T. Bombay .....arr.	22 0

Second class Express with Restaurant Car attached will run for 2nd Class Passengers each way on the above dates if sufficient passengers notify their intention to travel the day before.

DOWN TRAIN.	Standard Time. H. M.	UP TRAIN.	Standard Time. H. M.
V. Terminus.....dep.	11 25	Poona .....dep.	19 35
Poona .....arr.	14 30	V. T. Bombay .....arr.	23 30

For fares and other particulars see the Poster Notices exhibited at important Stations on this Railway or application can be made to the Station Superintendent, Victoria Terminus.

A. C. RUMBOLL,
Ag. General Traffic Manager.

BOMBAY, 10TH JULY, 1907.

POONA 1ST EXTRA MEETING.

SATURDAY, 27TH JULY, 1907.

OWNERS are reminded that ENTRY CLOSES at 6 P. M., on MONDAY, 22nd July, 1907.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary,
Western India Turf Club.

POONA, 16TH JULY, 1907.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE BOMBAY CYCLE and MOTOR AGENCY (By appointment to Their Excellencies the Governors of Bombay, Madras, and the Punjab and H. H. the Nizam of the Deccan) have temporarily REMOVED to WATERLOO MANSHIONS, Wellington Lines, Rampart Row, Fort, pending completion of their New Show Rooms, Workshop, and Garage, under construction on Hornby Road.

NOTICE

BYCULLA SAW MILLS AND TIMBER WORKS.

WE beg to give notice that our firm has been formed into a LIMITED COMPANY and the Business will be carried on from the 1st AUGUST NEXT, under the Name of

MCKENZIES' SAW MILLS LIMITED,

with the

BOMBAY COMPANY LIMITED.

as Agents,

ALEXANDER MCKENZIE AND SONS.

NOTICE.

TIMBER SLEEPERS.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of 50,000 SLEEPERS, for the use of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, delivery to begin by 15th December, 1907, and to be completed by 28th February 1908.

The Sleepers should be nine feet 6 inches long, ten inches wide and five inches thick.

Tenders will be considered for any of the following descriptions of timber :—

Indian, Sal, Deodar, or Burmese Pynkado.
Western Australia : Hill grown Jarrah.
New South Wales : Mixed Hardwoods.
Queensland Do.
Tasmanian Do.

Parties tendering are requested to state the number of Sleepers offered of each class of Timber when more than one class is offered, and to quote rate for each Class as well as the average rate. Tenders may be submitted for the whole or any portion of the quantity required.

In the case of mixed hardwoods the proportions allowable are given in the Specifications.

The Australian and Tasmanian Sleepers are to be Government inspected and marked true to name at the cost of the suppliers,and the price quoted should include delivery F. O. R. at Calcutta.

Burmese Pynkado Sleepers will be inspected and passed by an Engineer Officer of the Burma Railways before shipment and the price quoted should include delivery F. O. R. Calcutta.

Sal and Deodar Sleepers will be inspected and passed at any Railway Station and prices quoted must include delivery into Trucks at these Stations, after having been passed by an officer of the O. & R. Railway. The Railway Stations at which the sleepers are to be delivered and the quantities to be delivered at each station should be definitely stated in the tender.

Tenders should be returned filled in, to the Secretary, Railway Board at Simla, by noon, on Tuesday the 3rd September 1907, and should be superscribed in red ink "Tenders for Sleepers required by the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway."

Forms of Tender and Specifications can be had from the Chief Store Keeper, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, Lucknow, on payment of a fee of Rs. 100 which will be refunded on the order of the Railway Board to unsuccessful tenderers as soon as can be arranged after disposal of the tenders, provided a *bona fide* Tender is submitted.

No Earnest Money of Security is required to be sent with the Tenders.

The Railway Board are not bound to accept the lowest or any Tender, and the whole or any part of a Tender may be accepted or rejected.

SIMLA, THE 16TH JULY, 1907.

WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB.

POONA RACING SEASON, 1907.

THE RACING SEASON will consist of about 12 EXTRA MEETINGS, to be held on Saturdays and Holidays from July to October, 1907, and the POONA RACES (7 days) 7th, 11th, 14th, 18th, 21st, 25th, and 28th, September, 1907.

Rates for Season Tickets, or Book of Coupons, are as follows :—

	Rs.
A. For the whole Season of EXTRAS and CLOSED MEETINGS and POONA RACES (7th to 28th September 1907)	50
With the option of buying Tickets for Ladies, each	10
B. EXTRAS and CLOSED MEETINGS ONLY, July to October (exclusive Poona Races, 7th to 28th September)...	30
With the option of buying Tickets for Ladies, each	5
C. POONA RACES ONLY, 7 to 28th September, 1907	25
With the option of buying Tickets for Ladies, each	5

N.B.—MEMBERS OF THE TURF CLUB, and LADIES, will receive Tickets.

NON-MEMBERS OF THE TURF CLUB will receive Books of Coupons.

1. Tickets and Books of Coupons are obtainable at the Office of the Turf Club, Race Course, Poona, or at the Gate.

2. No Tickets or Books of Coupons will be issued without payment.

DAY TICKETS.

FIRST ENCLOSURE.

	Rs. As.
Lady	2 0
Single Ticket	5 0
Child	2 0

SECOND ENCLOSURE.

Single Ticket	1 8
Soldiers in Uniform	1 0
Lady or Child	0 8

1. Day Tickets are obtainable at the Gate only.

2. Special Trains from and to Bombay will run as usual.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. Club.

RACE STAND,
POONA, 10TH JUNE, 1907.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

PLEASE ADDRESS
Box No. 190, G. P. O., Bombay.

"WORK" HANDBOOKS.

A Series of Practical Manuals edited by
PAUL N. HASLUCK.

Illustrated with numerous useful Drawings and Diagrams.

Cloth, 1/4 As. each.

House Decoration.
Boot-making and Mending.
How to Write Signs, Tickets, and Posters.
Mounting and Framing Pictures.
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Dynamos and Electric Motors : How to Make and Run Them.
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Decorative Designs of all Ages and for all Purposes.
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Knotting and Splicing Ropes and Cordage.
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Clay Modelling and Plaster Casting.
Telescope Making.
Microscopes and Accessories : How to Make and Use Them.
Sewing Machines : Their Construction, Adjustment, and Repair.
Terra-Cotta Work : Modelling, Moulding and Firing.
Pianos : Their Construction, Tuning and Repair.
Violins and other Stringed Instruments : How to Make Them.
Glass Writing, Embossing, and Fascia Work.
Motor-Cycle Building.
Window Blinds : Their Making and Fixing.
Photographic Studios, and Dark Rooms.
Pumps and Rams : Their Action and Construction.

BEST OPPORTUNITY FOR INVESTMENT ONLY FOR A SHORT TIME!

THE KESAR INDIAN SUGAR MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.

CAPITAL RS. 500,000

In 2,000 Shares of Rs. 250 each.

Rs. 25 per Share to be paid in advance with the application.

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GOVARDHANDAS KHATAU, Esq., J. P. (Messrs. Khatau Makanji & Co.)
RATTONJI DADABHOY TATA, Esq., J. P. (Messrs. Tata & Sons.)
DWARKADAS DHARAMSI, Esq., J. P.
MR. NAGINDAS PURUSHOTTAMDAS SANGHAVI, Ex-Officio.
MR. HARGOVINDDAS MOTIRAM DERASARI, Ex-Officio.

SECRETARIES, TREASURERS & AGENTS:
MESSRS. NAGINDAS & HARGOVINDDAS & CO.

OFFICES:
14, 15, SARDAR BUILDINGS, TAMARIND LANE, FORT, BOMBAY.
SAKAR BAZAR, KALUPUR, AHMEDABAD.

NOW it is beyond doubt that SUGAR MANUFACTURING is paying in India. The existing Factories make large profits. Cawnpore Sugar Works, Ltd., for example, has made from 30 to 45 per cent. profits.

The Company has secured most profitable concessions from H. H. The MAHARAJA SAHEB OF SIROHI. (For particulars see Prospectus.)

ALLOTMENT LIST WILL BE CLOSED ON THE 1ST OF SEPTEMBER 1907. Intending Shareholders should, therefore, send their applications without delay, that they may not be disappointed.

Application forms, &c., can be had from the Company's Offices.

LIST OF ESTATES to which Letters of Administration have been granted to the Administrator-General, Bombay, and of Estates which have come under his charge :—

JAMES TIMOTHY POTTER, late Head Accountant, Office of Superintending Engineer, Indus Left Bank Division.
CHOTALAL HARLOCHANDAS, late of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant.
JOSEPH STOUTT, late Telegraph Master, Quetta.
WILLIAM EDWARD JAMES TUOHY, late Captain, Indian Medical Service, Kamptee.
MARIA (alias IDA) COTIC, late of Bombay European Prostitute.
THOMAS HENRY STUART RIDDELL, late Lieutenant, Supply and Transport Corps, Ahmednagar.
LIONEL CLAYTON COWELL, late 2nd Lieutenant, 1st South Lancashire Regiment, Jubbulpore.

All persons having Claims against, being indebted to or holding property belonging to the abovenamed estates, are hereby requested to state their Claims, pay their debts and hand over such property to the Undersigned forthwith. All Claims must be sent to the Undersigned within one month from the date of this advertisement. At the expiration of the said period the Assets of the Estates will be distributed, and Claims, received after that period, will not be recognised.

J. SANDERS-SLATER,
Administrator-General.

ADMINISTRATOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE, HIGH COURT BOMBAY, THE 6TH DAY OF JULY 1907.

FOR SALE.

SULPHURIC ACID (H_2SO_4)
HYDROCHLORIC ACID (H Cl)
"SWADESHI" BRAND.

QUALITY guaranteed equal to English. Price considerably BELOW Market Rates for the imported article. Contracts entered into for the supply of ANY QUANTITY. All jars are large mouthed and Rubber Ringed. All sound empty Jars received back and credit allowed.

For farther particulars apply to—
TOWNER & CO.,
37, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY,
Sole Agents, Bombay Presidency
FOR
THE EAST INDIA CHEMICAL WORKS, RANIPET.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.
Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8, Gold, Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & COMPANY, LIMITED.

MR. DANIEL LONGWORTH, is APPOINTED under a Power of Attorney to act as SECRETARY and MANAGER, of the said Company, during my absence from India.—Dated this 20th day of July, 1907.

J. W. HEPWORTH,
Secretary and Manager,
ALCOCK ASHDOWN & CO., LD.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

WE BEG TO NOTIFY that from the 7th instant, we shall OCCUPY our NEW PREMISES :—

MARSHALLS' BUILDINGS,
BALLARD ROAD,
BOMBAY.

MARSHALL SONS & CO., LIMITED.
Engineers.

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the following appointments of INSPECTORS in the Excise (Abkari and Opium) Department, Bombay Presidency :—

2	Inspectors on	Rs. 250	a month each.
6	Do.	Rs. 225	Do.
8	Do.	Rs. 200	Do.
8	Do.	Rs. 175	Do.
2	Do.	Rs. 150	Do.
10	Do.	Rs. 125	Do.
4	Do.	Rs. 100	Do.
40			

2. Applications will be received up to 31st August, 1907 : they should be addressed to the Commissioner of Customs, Bombay, and should be accompanied by copies of certificates and testimonials.

3. Men already in Government service, IN DEPARTMENTS OTHER THAN THE EXCISE, may apply, provided their applications are submitted through the proper channel : the age, date of entering Government service, and present salary of applicants should be stated.

4. Only smart men of good educational qualifications and of active habits need apply.

5. Good physique is an essential qualification ; and no one need apply who is not prepared for much outdoor work.

6. The appointments will be on probation for the first year.

7. Any candidates who have applied already must now put in fresh applications.

W. T. MORISON,
Commissioner of Customs, &c.

Bombay, 17th July, 1907.

ROLLED STEEL BEAMS.

From 2,000 to 3,000 Tons.

BRITISH & CONTINENTAL STEEL BEAMS,

ALWAYS IN STOCK.

IN ALL SECTIONS AND UP TO 36 FEET LENGTHS.
Special lengths cut at a slightly increased rate.

Prices on Application.

RICHARDSON & CRUDDAS.
BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

VON LINTZGY'S

SPLEEN, LIVER, MALARIOUS FEVER, AND ANTI-FEVER MIXTURE.

Completely eradicates Fever and reduces Spleen and Liver. THOUSANDS CURED yearly. No recommendation is too strong for the Specific ; it supersedes all other so-called Specifics.

PRICE Re. 1 per bottle.

SPECIAL RATES TO THE TRADE.
SOLD BY

VON LINTZGY & CO.,
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,
290-1-2, Bow Bazar Street, CALCUTTA,
and all respectable Medicine Vendors.

The above remedy has stood the test of time and thorough trial. Thousands of Testimonials have been received and are open to inspection. Trials are earnestly solicited. We are quite confident of the result.

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IF you wish to have your SHIKAR Trophies mounted, you cannot do better than entrust them to us, the leading firm of TAXIDERMISTS. We possess many beautiful and chaste designs for mounting Tusks, Horn and Hoof Trophies and can guarantee the fidelity of a likeness, and the quality and finish of our production in the setting up of heads and Skins, for which we were awarded a GOLD MEDAL at the BOMBAY EXHIBITION. Write for Catalogue with Testimonials and Press Opinions,

MURRAY BROTHERS,
PRACTICAL AND ARTISTIC
TAXIDERMISTS,
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SALE! SALE!! SALE!!!

GRAND ECONOMICAL SALE
IS IN FULL SWING NOW.

COME at once or you will LOSE this Splendid Chance of Securing a Profitable Bargain.

Heaps of Bargains. Astounding Prices.

Gent's Pith and Curzon Hats from Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 2-12 each.

Ladies' Umbrellas in different colours, from Rs. 1-6 to Rs. 2-4 each.

And a large Stock of Children's Cotton and Silk Frocks, actually offered at cost Price.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

Enormous reduction in Provision; 25 per cent. cheaper than market rate.

BOOK YOUR ORDERS AT ONCE.

THE PARISIAN MILLINERY MART,
SITARAM BUILDING, BOMBAY.

TRYPSOGEN.
(CARNRICK)
Only Successful Remedy for DIABETES MELLITUS.

Also indicated in Functional Nervous Diseases, Chorea, Neurasthenia, Nervous Dyspepsia, etc., Incipient Tuberculosis and other mal-nutritions.

Trypsogen is the standard remedy for Diabetes, and is the logical treatment suggested by the latest accepted pathological findings. It is endorsed by the medical profession of the United States and Great Britain; clinical reports, of the most positive character prove it to be the most successful treatment of this grave affection.

Price : Rs. 4-0 per 100 Tablets.

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PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

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PAID-UP CAPITAL	„	21,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND...	„	11,050,000
SPECIAL RESERVE for SILVER FUND	„	1,000,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND	„	2,500,000

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Honolulu (Hawaii)	Peking	Fengtien	Bombay
	Newchwang	Liaoyang	
	Chefoo	Dairen (Dalny)	

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The Bank of England ; The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld. ; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld. ; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH :—

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT Accounts.

FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World

K. KODAMA,
Manager

Albert Buildings,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....	£1,200,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£600,000
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HEAD OFFICE :
7, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, LONDON,

BRANCHES:

Calcutta.	Delhi.	Cawnpore.	Tuticorin
Lahore.	Bombay.	Colombo.	Zanzibar.
Amritsar	Madras.	Mandalay.	Mombassa
Kurrachee.	Rangoon.	Newera Elya.	Nairobi.
Steamer Point, Aden.		Kandy.	Chittagong
Entebbe.			

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

HARRY S. JOHNSTON,
BOMBAY. *Ag. Manager*

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED...Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP... „ 50,00,000

DIRECTORS:

Sir SASSOON DAVID, Kt., Chairman. (Messrs Sassoon J. David and Co., (Bombay.)
Sir J. COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Kt. (Messrs Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
Sir FREDERICK LEIGH CROFT, Bart.
DORABJI JAMSETJI TATA, Esq., (of Messrs. Tata Sons & Co.)
GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq. (Messrs Khattau Makanjee and Co., Bombay.)
LALUBHAI SAMALDAS, Esq. (Bhownuggur.)
KHETSEY KHAISEY, Esq. (Messrs. Heerjee Khetsey and Co., (Bombay.)
RAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAI, Esq., (of the firm of Hurnundrai Ramnarain, Bombay.)
JENARRAYEN HINDOOMULL DANI, Esq. (Moonim of Rajah Bahadur Sewlal Motilal Bombay.)
NOORDIN EBRAHIM NOORDIN, Esq. (Messrs. Noordin Ebrahim Noordin and Co.)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS,

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balance from Rs. 200 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS,

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS,

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon : they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager

TWENTIETH CENTURY BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, BEDFORD, ENGLAND (One hour's journey from London). This establishment combines educational advantages of a high order, with unusual care to secure a thorough home, good cuisine, and social advantages for the pupils. Parents and guardians invited to inspect at any time. Terms, £120 per annum, with very few extras. Principal, Mrs. WELTON (Corresponding Professor of the London Academy of Music), wife of THOMAS ABERCROMBIE WELTON, of London. Prospectus on application.

AMUSEMENTS.

TOWN HALL.

TO-NIGHT, AT 9-30,
FIRST APPEARANCE IN BOMBAY
OF
PHILIPPE SANDRE.
VIOLINO VIRTUOSO
Assisted by Mrs. COLLIE.
TO-NIGHT, AT 9-30.

GRAND VIOLIN RECITAL

PROGRAMME.

1. Sonate en la Maj ... ... Haendel.
2. a. Adagio and Fuga, b. Largo and Allegretto.
   a. Fantaisie Appassionata... ... Vieuxtemps.
   b, Laendler No. 2 ... ... G. Sandre.
   c. Kuiawiack.. ... ... Wieniawsky.
3. a. Romance ... (on F Major)... Beethoven.
   b. Sorabaude.. ... ... J. S Bach.
   c. Gavotte ... ... J. S. Bach.
4. a. Largo ... ... Paganini.
   b. Caprice ... ... Wieniawsky.
5. a. Legende ... ... G. Sandre.
   b. Reverie ... ... T. Nachez.
   c. Danse Tzigane ... ... Wieniawsky.
6. Airs Russes ... ...

Grand Piano kindly lent by Messrs. MARCKS & Co., Ld.

TICKETS : Rs. 4, 3, and 2.

Plan at Messrs. SEYMOUR DOVE, Medows St.

WORTH A TRIAL.

THE SIMPLEX in theory and practice, complete course of SHORTHAND, with free INSTRUCTIONS throughout, Rs. 5-4, Prefection guaranteed.

T. S. W. The Simplex is certainly simple—may take the place of P tman in India.

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A guarantee furnished to refund the amount, if not satisfied. Write sharp to THE PRINCIPAL, THE UNIVERSAL TRAINING INSTITUTE OF COMMERCE," BARODA.

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CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge for Commission, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum credited on 30th June and 31st December, when the minimum balance does not fall below Rs. 500. Currency Notes of all Circles and Demand Hundies payable in Bombay received without charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS received, subject to six and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at rates which can be ascertained on application.

REMITTANCES TO THE UNITED KINGDOM. Demand and Telegraphic, made at the current rates of Exchange, and addresses in connection, with the latter registered Free of Charge through Messrs HENRY S. KING & Co., 65. Cornhill, London.

LONDON.
HENRY S. KING & CO.

NEW PREMISES
OF
CONNOR, GERRARD & CO.,
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FURNITURE MANUFACTURERS & DECORATORS.

FURNITURE FOR
Drawing, Dining and Billiard Rooms, Bedrooms, Libraries, &c.
Best Quality, Style and Finish.
REASONABLE PRICES.
CORRESPONDENCE INVITED.
ESTIMATES FREE.
Apply for Designs.

THE ORPHEUS MUSICAL STORES.

MUSIC AND MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

A CHOICE AND LARGE SELECTION OF MUSIC, MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS AND ACCESSORIES.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST HOUSE IN BOMBAY FOR
BAND AND STRING INSTRUMENTS of the latest style and description and of the best quality from the leading MAKERS.

COLUMBIA GRAPHOPHONES
and a special assortment of RECORDS.

F. CABRAL & SON
KALBADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

THE MANOCKJEE PETIT MANUFACTURING CO., LD.
MANUFACTURERS OF
SWADESHI CLOTH.

FANCY and COLOURED CLOTH of different qualities and designs such as :—

Long Cloth, Domestics, Table Cloths, Chadars, Dhuties, Drills, Twills, Damask Table Cloths, Towels, (Honey Comb pattern, Akhi Bakhs, Damask pattern, &c., Turkish Towels, Bath Towels, Napkins Handkerchiefs, Cuccks, Thans Cloth, Suti, Hunting Cloth, Khaksi Cloth, Bed tickings, Bed Covers, Bed Quilts, Coloured Table Cloths Tapestry Cloth, Jhool Cloth, Sarees, Figures, Carpets, &c., &c.

HOSIERY GOODS in all varieties, viz : Seamless Hose, Socks, Jurseys (Fancy & Merino finished, &c.), Pants, Caps, &c.

THREAD GOODS of all descriptions, viz : Sewing glazed thread on Cards and Spools (warranted full length) Crochet Cotton Mercerised Cotton for embroidery, Sewing Skeins, Ball Twines, &c

☞ GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

WHOLESALE CUSTOMERS can have their supply only from
SHETH LAKHMIDAS MORARJI,
Salesman,
GANESHWADI, BOMBAY.

HEAD OFFICE :—Ganeshwadi.
BRANCHES :—Sitaram Buildings, Bombay.
Do. —Samsett Street, Bombay.
Do. —71-2 Canning Street, Calcutta.

NOTICE.

MRS. JAMES LEASK (formerly of Bombay) having REMOVED from Edinburgh to "Elmswood," 52, Crystal Palace Park Road, Sydenham, London, S. E., will be glad to TAKE ENTIRE CHARGE of and Superintend the Education of CHILDREN whose parents are in India and abroad. For Particulars apply *Bombay Gazette* Office.

Messrs. C. J. KEYMER & Co. beg to offer their services as AGENTS IN ENGLAND. Established in 1844, they have a thorough knowledge of the Markets, and experience of Eastern requirements.

The heads of the Firm give personal supervision to all business, and with confidence invite those requiring RELIABLE AGENTS for purchase of goods, sale of produce, or other business, to entrust their interests to them. Machinery orders are executed to by an expert.

WHITEFRIARS STREET, LONDON. TELEGRAMS, "KEYMER, LONDON."

SHARMA'S INKS
BLUE BLACK,
COPYING, &c., &c.,
less than half the Price of foreign makes.
For Samples, &c., ADDRESS :—
SHARMA, P. O. LABORATORY
GIRGAUM BOMBAY.

"SPECIAL SHORT" ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Three lines—Per insertion One Rupee. Every additional line. Eight Annas.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITY.—A small consignment of the NEW ERA two speed gear BICYCLES have been sent out at Manufacturer's risk and are consequently available at an exceptionally low price. For inspection apply—MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

REPAIRS OF Re. 1-8 within 25 years. I take this opportunity to tell you that Singer's Sewing Machine, which purchased 25 years ago, has required only Re. 1-8 for repairs, and this still going strong of all parts. J. R. Gardener 19, Forbes Street, Bombay.

FOR SPECTACLES—Eyes examined FREE of CHARGE by Dr. DINSHAW DASTOOR, pronounced as "A THOROUGHLY ABLE OPHTHALMIC SURGEON and a NEAT and SKILFUL OPERATOR" by the renowned PROFESSORS of LONDON. Competition defied. The ORIGINAL FIRM of DINSHAW M. DASTOOR & Co. Opposite Evans Fraser & Co., Fort.

AN INVITATION—Meals which cost Rs. 2 and Re. 3 elsewhere can be got at the RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, for nearly half the rate. Give it a trial and judge for yourself. Only genuine Wine and Liquors stocked and sold at moderate rates. Brand new Billiard Tables. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Dinners served till late hours.

ANGELICA GLYCERINE SOAP, with a fascinating Violet Perfume, makes woman Beautiful.—KING & CO., Cheapest Picture Framers, Church Gate St., Bombay.

CYCLISTS :—If you want complete satisfaction use the PALMER TYRE. The most durable Tyre on the Market. Agents :—WELLINGTON CYCLE Co., Church Gate Street.

DOMESTIC SERVANTS—Of every caste, creed or denomination are supplied at the shortest notice. A trial Solicited by ANAND AND CO., Church Gate Buildings, Bombay.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Beds, Library Presses, Sofas, Chairs of latest Designs made and supplied.—Chowkie, No. 6

FOR SALE.—LIME BUSINESS with KILNS, upcountry. For Full particulars apply, Box No. 983, care of "Bombay Gazette."

FOR SALE.—English Rubber-tyred "C." Spring PHAETON, by "Grosvenor" First rate condition. Apply ANDERSON and Company's Livery Stables, Byculla.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen's Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY MUIR & Co., Bombay.

FOR SALE.—An elegant second-hand English-built Vis-a-Vis or double-seated Victoria, by Offord, London, thoroughly overhauled and renovated with best English materials, in perfect good order and sound condition. Quite as good as a brand new imported carriage. Apply to MESSRS. PRESS & Co., Fort Coach Factory, Mody Bay, Fort.

FORMS OF POWER-OF-ATTORNEY Neatly printed. Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

GOVERNMENT SERVANT SUPPLIERS.—Messrs. OLIVER and Co. undertake the Supply of Labour in General Clerks. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Servants. Patronised by the Officers of the Service. Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants for whom we guarantee. Fee Bombay Rs. 5, Moffussil Rs. 3 each servant, which stands good for six months. No. 4, Ch. G. St., Fort, Bombay. Established 1873.

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.—Special time and care tables of all the Indian Railways. Abstract of Rules and Regulations. Through Routes and Fares from Bombay to places in India and Abroad. Postal and Telegraphic Information. Steam-Boat and Ask Companies. Places of interest along the Coast. A Coloured Map of India showing the Principal Railway Stations on the Indian Lines, Price, Eight annas Annual Subscription Rs. 2 including Postage.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.—Proxy and Transfer Forms at Two Annas each. Special Quotations for large quantities with name of Company included. Apply at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

"LU—LU" EYE DROPS. An absolutely non-irritant and a positive cure for Sore, inflamed, Red, and Weak Eyes, Granulated or Inflamed lids, Itching and Watering of the eyes, Scales on the lids, Intolerance of light, Corneal Ulcers, and other stubborn affections of the Eye, By an Ophthalmic Surgeon. Re. 1.—D. SPECIFIC Co., Medows Street, Fort, Oriental Bank Building.

LARGEST ASSORTMENT of COOKING STOVES and Ranges to burn Coal, Wood, or Oil, and Kitchen Requisites in stock.—STOVE DEPOT, 17, Church Gate Street.

"LE ZIL" Fluid, a wonderful discovery absolutely non-irritant, quickest cure for all complicated FEMALE PELVIC CATARRHS and other diseases most prevalent in females. No internal medicines required. Dr. A. L. Pushong of Lucknow writes.—"In cases of 4 and 5 years' duration it proved a marvel remedy." Rs. 2.—D. SPECIFIC Co., Medows Street, Oriental Bank Buildings, FORT.

OLD BOOKS.—Advertiser will be glad to receive lists of Old and Rare Books relating to Indian History and Events. Note Prices should be marked to facilitate selection and purchase. Address "BIBLIOPHILE" No 8033 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Gazette."

ONE of the Sights of Bombay.—RAJA DEEN DAYAL'S ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALOON, replete with everything that Oriental luxury and Artistic taste can suggest, and visitors will not regret an inspection of their High Class Portraiture, Artistic Paintings and Enlargements, and Indian Views of places of Special Interest.—Portrait Painting in oil on Photographic Heads a Specialty. Hydraulic Lift available. Tata's Ripp

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Quada 4,064 tons Captain R Cooper sailed yesterday for Calcutta in ballast.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Lhasa 534 tons Captain H McDearmed sailed yesterday for Karrachi with mails & general cargo and passengers.

THE Italian S N Co's steamer Levanzo, 2,281 tons, Captain G Gorrado, sailed yesterday for Hongkong &c., with a general cargo and passengers.

THE Nelson Line steamer Castello 2,338 tons, Captain T W Leighton will sail to-day for Hull via Karachi with a general cargo.

THE Hansa Line steamer Swarzinfels 2,456 tons, Captain R Frangins will sail to-day for Hamburg via Karachi with a general cargo.

THE Asiatic S N Co's steamer Rajput 7,615 tons Captain J Clugan arrived in harbour yesterday from Java via Karachi with a general cargo

THE Wilson Line steamer Morocco Captain J Boxhall arrived in harbour yesterday from Middlesborough via Hull with a general cargo.

THE Messageries Maritimes Co's steamer Armand Behic 3,564 tons Captain E Guionnet, sailed yesterday for Noumea via Colombo, with a general cargo and passengers the list of which appears in our yesterdays issue.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday, and Monday, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th and 15th July should be regarded as Full Weather Working Days and Tuesday and Wednesday 16th and 17th July as Half Weather Working Days for vessels in the Prince's and Victoria Docks.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

R I M S Hardinge	Comdr G A Rose	R I Marine
R I M S Margarita	Capt W L Kelly	Pearl Fishery
R I M S Investigator	Capt W G Beauchamp	R I Marine
R I M S Dufferin	Comdr H S Black	R I Marine
R I M S Northbrook	Lieut Harrold	R I Marine
R I M S Pallinurus	Capt Holloway	Survey Boat
Turee Torpedo Boats		Royal Navy

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR—July 19

Budrie	1613	18/100 Fairweather	G Jivaji
Bhundara	2215	Brocq	M M & Co
Baron Cawdor		Gauley	U G Tejpal Co
Baron Inverclyde	2140	Fullerton	K Nixon & Co
Caledonia	3579	Tocque	P & O Co
Courland	760	Ebrahim	17-7 B's S N Co
Dunera	743	McDiarmed	M M & Co
Dinbigh Hall	2211	Dowse	K Nixon & Co
Fatsika	2688	Wilson	M M & Co
Helios	860	Kundsen	F F Campbell & Co
Hanra		Thomson	M M & Co
Marmora	5235	Weston	P & O Co
Mazagon	3522	Powell	P & O Co
Malta	3060	Peters	N F P & O Co
Madura	1273	Elton	22-7 M M & Co
Monsoori	1735	Geddie	B & P S N Co
Morocco	2476	Boxhall	F Muir & Co
Nerbudda	1946	Williams	Z'bor M M & Co
Persia	4198	Haughton	P & O Co
Rajput	3615	Clingare	T Morrison & Co
Reichstag	1319	Thle	A Strandes
Shahnoor	2783	Foster	Shah S N Co
Shahiehan	3566	Davison	Shah S N Co
Shah Najam	2751	Davison	Shah S N Co

VESSELS IN DOCK—July 19.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
A	Ville de Tamatave	2353	Peancellier	Havre	25-7	K Nixon & Co
B	Crostafels	3105	Noller	Hamburg	19-7	Glade & Co
C & B	Crostafels	2594	Haddy	Antwerp	19-7	B N & Co
D & E	Warra	2284	Smith	A'werp	27-7	W & A G & Co
F	Whitgift	2442	Coltor	Hamburg	20-7	W & A G & Co
H	Boscombe	2433	Winsor	L'pool	19-7	W & A G & Co
K	Castella	2339	Leighton	Hull	19-7	F Muir & Co
O	Vicent	2421	Nicholson	R'dam	22-7	W & A G & Co
P	Shah Allum	1917	Page	Gedda	20-7	Shah S N Co
Q	Ealser	17.4	V'an Holde	Durban	19-7	A Strandes

H. W. P. D.

Mahanadi	547	Ahmed	N F	Bo S N Co
Satranji	547	Hossein	K'chi	19-7	Bo S N Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1	Bombay Maru	3358	Ishikawa	Kobe	20-7 N Y Kaisha
2	Masilia	3250	Thomson	L'pool	26-7 W & A G & Co
3	Levanzo	2281	Gravone	Shanghai	19-7 N G Italiana
4	Clan Leslie	2459	Gladstone	L'pool	20-7 F Muir & Co
6	Morven	2272	Robertson	K'chi	20-7 K Nixon & Co
8	Istok	1850	Tiese	Shanghai	20-7 A L S N Co
9	Schwarzenfels	246	Franzins	K'chi	20-7 Glade & Co
12	Arabia	4167	Leigh	London	20-7 P & O Co
13	Afghan Prince	3183	Campbell	Hull	27-7 W & A G & Co

ARRIVALS.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
19	Persia s	Haughton	London, June 28
	Rajput s	Jinzan	Java, June 19
	Morocco s	Boxhall	Middlesbro, June 8

DEPARTURES.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
19	Lhasa s	McDiarmed	Karachi.
	Levanzo s	Corrado	Hongkong, &c.
	Armand Behic s	Guionnet	Noumea, &c.
	Quoda s	Coope	Calcutta

The following vessels obtained their portclearances yesterday:—
Steamer Castillo Lughton for Hull via Karachi.
" Swarzinfels, Frangins for Hamburg, &c.

The steamer Morroco, began to load yesterday for Hull, etc.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

June.	Vessel.	From
14	Clan Ferguson	Coast
15	Satara	Rangoon
16	Edamcotta	Rangoon
16	Bharata	Negapatam
16	Clan Macfarlin	Coast
17	Cymra	Calcutta
17	Flamingo	Calcutta
17	Inverclyde	Sydney

STEAMERS EXPECTED.

17	Argenfels	Antwerp
18	Lawada	Calcutta
19	Kagoshima Maru	Penang
21	Clan Macnab	Liverpool
25	Langton Hall	Coast
29	Umfuli	Calcutta

The dates are approximate only.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Cameron left Suez on the evening of the 17th instant.

The B I S N Co's steamer Onda left Gibraltar on the morning of the 18th instant.

The B I S N Co's steamer Jelunga, passed Lisbon, on the afternoon of the 18th instant.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JULY 19.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Clan Leslie s—3,481 cwt cottonseed Ralli Bros ; 4 cwts myrabollams G Madhowji ; 3 bales wool D Nagji.

Massilia s—30 bales wool M Vully ; 44 bales wool R Rampratab ; 25 cwt copper coins Killick Naxon and Co ; 48 bales wool C Joosub ; 60 bales wool T Ratansee.

FOR MANCHESTER

Massilia s—24 bales twist Svadeshi Mills Co ; 10 bales twist D Sassoon and Co Ld.

FOR ANTWERP.

Kilcrant s—385 bales cotton E Spinner and Co ; 82 bales silky cotton N Peerbhoy ; 1,000 cwt poppyseed L Dreyfus and Co ; 10,000 cwt rapeseed E D Sassoon and Co ; 330 bales cotton and 65 bales twist J A Begbiee and Co ; 4,000 cwt poppyseed and 6,000 cwt rapeseed S C Italiana ; 2,000 cwt linseed David Sassoon and Co ; 5 bales twist J A Begbiee and Co ; 1,000 cwt rapeseed D Sassoon and Co Ld.

Warrior s—58 bales cotton Ralli Bros ; 64 bales cotton W Wolf and Sons.

FOR HAMBURG.

Whitgift s—20 bales twist Finlay Muir and Co ; 102 cwts gum Arabic S Damji ; 105 cwts cottonfly M Damji

Schwarzenfels s—2,000 cwt poppyseed E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Ville de Tamatave s—1,600 bales cotton Walter Pavre and Co ; 6,000 cwt linseed E D Sassoon and Co ; 562 bales cotton Ralli Bros ; 1,000 cwt linseed David Sassoon and Co ; 9,000 cwt linseed L Dreyfus.

FOR MARSELLIES.

Massilia s—400 c vt wheat Ralli Bros.

FOR GLASGOW.

Massilia—10 cases wooden furniture Alex McKenzie and Sons.

FOR YOKOHAMA

Marmora s—95 bales wool C H B Forbes and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Marmora s—8,300 bales twist Sassoon J David and Co ; 100 bales twist Framji Sons and Co ; 100 bales twist M M Esabhoy ; 20 cases butter The National Dairy.

FOR HONGKONG.

Marmora s—200 bales twist The M B Kaisha ; 1 12 cwts Ivory M M Esabhoy ; 4 cases butter The National Dairy.

Fiorilina—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Fiorilina sprinkled on a wet tooth brush produce a pleasant lather which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities hardens the gums, prevents tartar stops decay gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The Fragrant Fiorilina being composed in parts of Honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England

DIVINE SERVICE.

5TH SUNDAY, AFTER TRINITY, 21ST JULY, 1907.

ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

8 a m—Matins
8-30 a. m.—Holy Communion—Choral—Tours in F
5-30 a. m.—Litany.
Hymns—279, 290 and 315.
5-30 p m—Childrens' Service.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon
Canticles—Chants
Hymns—264, 176, and 271.
Collections for Revd Canon Rivington's C & E Mission, Betgeri Gadag.

Daily—Matins at 8-15 a. m. and Evensong at 5-30 p.m.
Daily—Holy Communion at 7-45 a. m.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, COLABA.
The Afghan Memorial Church.

8 a m—Holy Eucharist
10 a.m.—Parade Service.
5-30 p m—School
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

WEEK DAYS.
8 a.m.—Holy Eucharist—Thursday—S James A & M
Matins—H C—309, 11 and 290.
Evensong—Ps 270, 447, and 291
Bible Class—E S 486, 415 and 24
5 p m—Guild of St Helena Monday.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, PAREL.

No Morning Services
5-30 p m—Sunday School and Bible Classes.
6-30 p m—Evensong and Sermon
Hymns—273, 284, 549, 274 and 25.

ST. PETERS', MAZAGON.

6-30 a m—Holy Eucharist
7-30 a m—Matins
8 a m—Holy Eucharist—Choral—Preacher Rev Father Biscoe.
6-30 p m—Evensong—Choral—Preacher Rev Father Languero
Alms for Church Expenses

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, ESPLANADE.

8 a.m.—Matins and Litany.
8-30 a. m.—Choral Celebration of the Holy Eucharist
5-30 p. m.—Children's Service.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.

11 a.m.—Morning Prayer, Holy Communion and Sermon.
6-30 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.
Collections for the C M S Missions in Western India.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

11 a. m.—Joint Morning Service,
6-30 p.m.—Evening Service.
Psalm—106
Hymns—97, 195 and 295

CATHOLIC CHURCH, SERVICES.

	Morning Mass.	Evening.
The Cathedral Bhuleshwar	7, 8-30	5-30
St. Theresa's, Girgaum	6-45, 8-30	5-30
St. Joseph's, Comercarry	7-45	5-30
Church of the Holy Name	6, 7, 8 and 9	6-30
St. Joseph's Colaba	8 o'clock	6-30
St. Anne's, Byculla	5-30, 6-30, 7-30, 8-35	7 o'cloc
Rosary Church, Mazagon	6-30, 8-30	5-30
N. S. das Victoria's, Sion	7-30	5 30
St. Francis of Assisi, Dadar	7 30	
St. Peter's, Bandra	5-30, 6-3', 7-30 8-40, 6-30	

WESLEYAN CHURCH, COLABA CAUSEWAY.

8-30 a.m.—Parade Service—Preacher Rev Mr. Philip
6-30 p.m.—Evening Service—Preacher, Rev J Cameron
5 p.m.—Sunday School
9 to 10 p.m.—Social Hour.

WESLEYAN CHURCH, VICTORIA GARDENS.

10 a.m.—Preacher—Rev. A J Ravnell
6-30 p.m.—Preacher—Rev A J Revnell
5 p.m—Sunday School.

BAPTIST CHURCH, BELASIS ROAD.
Opposite Byculla Club.

9 a. m. and 6-30 p. m.—Sunday Services—Preacher, Rev J O'Brien

FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Via	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Brest Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect.
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cables Perfect.	...	Via Bhamo Interrupted.	Via Lisbon St Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foriegn Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 19th July 1907.

DIFFERENCE IN LONGITUDE ALLOWED FOR.

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time Occupied in Transmission. Hrs.	Mts.
Turkey	18	7	31	6	16
Teheran	19	12	10	2	36
Suez	19	2	10	0	16

Time occupied in the transmission of message to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p. m., 19th July 1907.

	Latest.	Maximum Time. Hrs.	Mts.	Minimum Time. Hrs.	Mts.
From Calcutta	19th July 1907.	2	40	0	2
" Karachee	Ditto	0	53	0	2
" Madras	Ditto	0	40	0	14

NOTICES.

The Anglo-American Company notify that service gunboats between Trinidad and Amacura for telegrams destined for Venezuela have again been suspended (27-6-07).

Saigon-Bangkok route interrupted (12-7-07) Bhamo route to China interrupted between Tungyuch and Yungchang (18-7-07).

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. R. W. L. DUNLOP COMMANDING, B. V. R.

Bombay, July 20.

12s.—Detail for week ending Saturday the 27th instant.
Monday the 22nd.—" M " Coy. Parade on company Parad ground at 4 p.m.
II.—" K " Coy. Scottish High School Parade at 3-30 p m on company parade ground.
Tuesday the 23rd.—" I " Coy. Parade at 4-15 p m on company parade ground.
II.—" L" Coy. Parade at 4.15 p m on company parade ground.
III.—Practice for Buglers near Skating Rink at 3-30 p m.
Wednesday the 24th.—" H" Coy. Parade at 3-30 p m. on company parade ground.
Thursday the 25th.—Semaphore Drill in rear of Telegraph Quarters at 7 a m.
II.—" L" Coy. Parade at 7-45 a m on company parade ground.
III.—" I", Coy. Parade at 4-15 p m on company parade ground.
Friday the 26th.—" K" Coy, John Conoon School Parade at 3-30 p m on company parade ground.
Subject for all companies during the ensuing week, Sections 1 to 44 Infantry Training 1905, with Arms.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt., B. V. R.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m., yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague, Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	0	3
B Mandvi, Chakla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	0	0	10
C Market, Dhobi Talao Panaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	0	0	19
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar and Mahalaxmi	0	0	4
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	0	0	22
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	0	4
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	8
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	0	2
Total	nil	nil	72
Total plague deaths to date	140,855		
Same date last year	5	4	132

MISS DOROTHY TARRANT, who has won a place in the First Division of the First Class of the Classical Tripos at Cambridge, is the daughter of the Rev. W. G. Tarrant, of Wandsworth, a Unitarian Minister. She was born twenty-two years ago at Wandsworth, and until 1898 was educated at the Wandsworth High School and then went on to the Clapham High School. She arrived at Girton three years ago, and has held the Jane Agnes Chesse Scholarship and the Agnata Butler Prize. She has also held a London County Council Intermediate Scholarship and Senior Exhibition, and is a graduate of the London University with First Class Honours in Classics. For two years she has been President of the Girton College Debating Society.

EDWARDS'
"HARLENE"
FOR THE HAIR

The Great Hair Producer & Restorer.

The Finest Dressing. Specially Prepared and Delicately Perfumed. A Luxury and a Necessity to every Modern Toilet.

"HARLENE" produces Luxuriant Hair. Prevents it Falling Off and Turning Grey. Unequalled for Promoting the Growth of the Beard and Moustache. The World-Renowned Remedy for Baldness. For Preserving, Strengthening and Rendering the Hair Beautifully Soft; for Removing Scurf, Dandruff, ——etc.; also for Restoring Grey Hair to its Original Colour.——

UNDER ROYAL PATRONAGE —AND— SUPPLIED DIRECT TO

H.M. The Queen of Greece
H.I.H. The Grand Duchess George of Russia
H.R.H. Princess Hohenlohe
H.R.H. The Crown Prince of Greece
H.H. Princess Windischgraetz
H.R.H. The Duchess of Sparta
H.I.H. The Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Schwerin
H.I.H. Prince George of Greece
H.I.H. Princess di Sipino
Princess Anna Hohenlohe, &c.

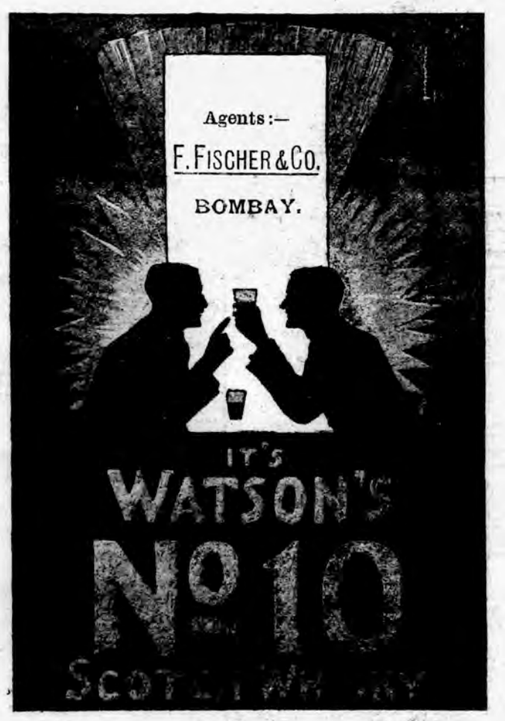
H.R.H. Princess Marie of Greece writes :—
"Messrs. Edwards' Preparation, 'Harlene,' for the Hair, has given entire satisfaction."

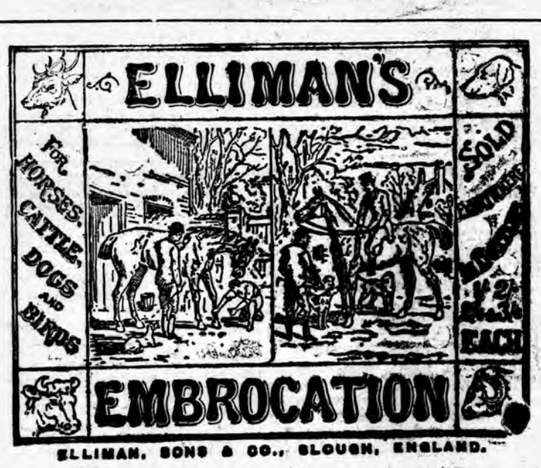
MRS. LANGTRY writes: "Previous to using 'Harlene' my hair had become brittle, and was falling off. I have used your preparation daily for eighteen months, and my hair is quite restored. I cannot recommend 'Harlene' too highly."

H.I.H. The Grand Duchess George of Russia writes: "Please send at once six bottles of 'Harlene,' the same as formerly sent to H.I.H. when Princess Marie of Greece."

1/-, 2/6 & 4/6 per Bottle, from Chemists and Stores all over the world, or sent direct on receipt of Postal Order.

EDWARDS' "HARLENE" CO., —95 & 96,— High Holborn, London, W.C.





VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or constrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, trembling, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, or nature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c., restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, used up, and valueless.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poor-ness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, sores, scrofire or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture), for the sake of extra profit. Price in England 2/9 and 4/6. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground, by direction of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners. Registered Trade Mark "VETARZO." Legal proceedings will be taken against persons pirating.

COMMON SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A NEW medical work on the causes and most scientific and effectual means of self-cure ever discovered for nervous exhaustion, depression of spirits, want of zest and energy, &c., with practical observations on marriage and full directions for removing certain disqualifications that destroy the happiness of wedded life. It also treats on urinary derangements, secondary symptoms, stricture, &c., and no sufferer should fail to avail himself of its contents. Post free six penny stamps (English or Colonial), from THE NEVILL JOHNSON VETARZO REMEDIES Co., 9, Bond Street, Clavemont Square, London, W.C., or of Agents for above medicines. Price 10 annas Post Free.

These medicines were formerly manufactured by Messrs. Johnson and Sons, Manufacturing Chemists, 23, Bond Street, London, W.C., and Agents for Vetarzo Brain and Nerve Food, Vetarzo Blood Medicine, and Vetarzo Pills. See Special Notice wrapped round each bottle of these preparations.

Agents for India, Burma and Ceylon—TEACHER AND CO., LTD., BOMBAY, BYCULLA and POONA.

MOTORS.

HILL, SAWYER & CO.,
MEADOW STREET,
BOMBAY.

Supply
Silent Sunbeams
Darracq
Horbick
and
all
othe
tested
make
of
CARS.

Repairs
by
European
Workmen.

Accessories:
Petrol
Oils
Grease
Tyres
Tubes
Etc.

HILL, SAWYER & CO.,
MEADOW STREET,
BOMBAY.

MARTIN'S APIOL & STEEL PILLS for Ladies.

A French Remedy for all Irregularities.

Thousands of Ladies always keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, so that on the first sign of any irregularity of the System a timely dose may be administered. Those who use them recommend them. Keep them always at hand. At all Chemists and Stores or post free for 16 stamps from the Depot, Pharm. Chemist, SOUTHAMPTON.

Stephens'
Inks

Stephens'
Ribbons
AND
Carbons
For Typewriters

When Mosquitoes begin to annoy you, remember

Calvert's
20% Carbolic Soap.

It has been found so useful either to prevent the attacks of these and other insects, or to antiseptically cleanse their bites.

In other respects, too, for instance, as a safeguard against contagious diseases, or as a thoroughly purifying bath soap, especially in tropical climates, its powerful antiseptic value is fully recognised, a fact shown by the rapid increase in its sale.

Sold by Chemists throughout India and the East. Makers: F. C. Calvert & Co., Manchester, England.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

BECK & CO.'S
(KAISER BREWERY)
PILSENER
BEER
HAS ALWAYS BEEN AND IS STILL
THE BEST.

LAWSON'S
LIQUEUR
WHISKY.

Justly noted for its age, softness, Mallowness, and fine Character. Strongly recommended to all who desire a good Whisky.

Of all dealers, or of
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., LD., BOMBAY
SOLE AGENTS.

NOTICE.

CHARLES DAY & CO.,
LONDON.

ARE THE SOLE EXPORT BOTTLING AGENTS FOR
JOHN JAMESON & SON'S
WHISKY.

And on each label must be found the following Notice and Signature.

"In order that Consumers may feel assured of genuineness, we would request attention to our Special Export Label, and to our Trade Mark and Name on Corks, Capsules and Cases, also to age mark."

John Jameson & Son ltd.

POMMERY
AND
GRENO
CHAMPAGNE.
THE LEADING CHAMPAGNE
IN ENGLAND
AND
ALL OVER THE WORLD.

INSURANCES.

A POLICY THAT SPEAKS.

BEFORE proposing for LIFE INSURANCE, the Public are invited to have a peep into a Policy of the MANUFACTURERS' LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, wherein the cash surrender values, paid up values, etc., along with other conditions of the Policy are distinctly laid down for different systems and different ages.

For full particulars apply to—
JAFFER JOOSAB & CO.,
Resident Agents,
MANUFACTURERS' LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
7, Green Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

N.B.—INFLUENTIAL AGENTS, and able CANVASSERS REQUIRED for Bombay, Bombay Presidency, and Central Provinces, on good remuneration.

EMPIRE OF INDIA
LIFE ASSURANCE
COMPANY, LD.
Head Office: BOMBAY.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE.

Showing the Annual Premium payable for various kinds of Policies, WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Assurances of Rs. 1000 payable at death. Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to 10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1000 Payable at Death or at the end of 15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	Age next Birthday.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	31 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
25	34 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
30	37 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
35	31 5	52 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
40	36 11	68 12	53 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	...	71 11	56 13	—	45

Detailed Prospectus and Balance Sheet on Application.

E. F. ALLUM,
General Manager.

INSURANCES.

THE INDIAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
"ALL INDIA UNITED INSURANCE CO., LD."

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL RS. 50,00,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
The Honourable Sir PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, K. C. I. E. (*Chairman*).
The Hon. Mr. IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA, C. I. E.
MIRZA MAHOMED SHIRAZEE, Esq.
GOVERDHANDAS GOCULDAS TEJPAL, Esq.
H. SULLEMAN ABDOOL WAHED, Esq.
RUSTOM K. R. CAMA, Esq.
LAKHAMSEE NAPPO, Esq.
TYEBBHAI M. MAHOMEDALLY MASKATIWALLA, Esq.
MAHOMED HAJIBHOY LALJI, Esq.
BYRAMJEE R. BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY, Esq.
RAHIM JOOSAB, Esq. (*Ex-officio*).

BANKERS:
NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, Ltd.,
& INDIAN SPECIE BANK, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE:
7, GREEN STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

Fire Insurance of all kinds undertaken in Bombay, as well as in the Mofussil at RATES LOWER than those of any other Company.

All Funds of the Company are invested in Government Securities only.

Property-holders are requested to make inquiries at this Company's Office before insuring their property.

For further particulars apply to the SECRETARIES
JAFFER JOOSAB & CO.,
7, Green Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

THE DEMAND FOR
STANDARD POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1865 the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000 sums assured PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by

NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

NEW POLICIES IN 1906
ISSUED FOR £2,384,400
ACCUMULATED FUNDS £11,750,000
ASSURANCES IN FORCE £23,223,600

ASK FOR THE 1906 PROSPECTUS containing the LATEST RATES and NEW SCHEMES, obtainable from
F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.
BINNY & Co., Ltd.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

THE
ORIENTAL
GOVERNMENT SECURITY
LIFE ASSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED.

Established 1874.

FUNDS OVER RS. 2,75,00,000
INVESTMENTS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
and lodged with the
OFFICIAL TRUSTEE OF BOMBAY.

The Premiums are based upon the Company's actual experience, being the lowest with safety and so the most advantageous to all assurers

For Prospectus containing all particulars apply to
R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager, BOMBAY.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

FIRE ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY LIFE

FIRE DEPARTMENT.
Every Class of Business Transacted at Lowest Rates.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.
New Prospectus just Issued containing LARGELY REDUCED RATES.

Application for Agencies in unrepresented Mofussil Centres invited.

Apply for Particulars,
BRANCH OFFICE: SECY. C. M. ROSS,
AGENTS: T. H. MOORE & Co
ROYAL INSURANCE BUILDING, HUMPHUM STREET, 42/48, *Church Gate Street,* BOMBAY

YOU NEED NOT SUFFER FROM

NEURALGIA, Sciatica, Nervous Headache, Hemicrania, Brow-ache, Cramps, Burns, Pains in Joints and Back, Cuts, Wounds, Ring-worm, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Gout, Swellings, Scalds, Boils, Erysipelas, Chilblains, Bronchities, Stiff Neck, Sore Throat, Coughs, Colds, Mumps, Mosquitto Bites, Paralysis, Corns, Piles, Bruises, &c., &c., if you use

THILUM.

SOLD EVERY WHERE

SOLE AGENTS, BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,
CROFT MODY & CO.,
19, BANK STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY GAZETTE WEEKLY EDITION—Issued every Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 7 ; Half-yearly Rs. 4 ; Quarterly Rs. 2 Post free.

BRAIN-FAG VS. SECRET OF SUCCESS.

BRAIN fag or loss of mental concentration, is one of the greatest disabilities a brain worker can suffer from. It prevents him doing full Justice to himself and forms a serious barrier to his success in life. If a man is to be efficient and successful, he must be possessed of a sound reliable memory; for memory is the basis of all brain work. The better the memory, the more active and prolific the brain.

PROF. JAMES'

ELECTRO-TONIC PEARLS

Positively cure failing memory and restore Brain-Fag, Incapacity for study or business, General Debility, Premature Decay or Exhaustal Vitality, the result of overwork.

Their marvellous curative effects are manifested from the first day of their administration by a rem rkable increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power with a feeling of courage, strength and comfort. Digestion is invigorated, appetite increases wonderfully, bowels become regular, countenance clear and ruddy, the eyes bright, slight improved, the step and gait again elastic and determined, the temper cheerful, the brain again active, memory emcious, bodily nourishment increased and energy restored.

Price **Rs. 2 per bottle of 40 Pills.**

POSTAGE ANNAS FIVE EXTRA.

THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL CO.,
No. 391, MARKET, BOMBAY.

Local Agents :—
Messrs. TREACHER & Co., LTD., Chemists, Bombay.

NOTICE.

RE ESTATE OF MAHOMED MOLU DECEASED.

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons claiming debts or liabilities affecting the estate of the abovenamed MAHOMED MOLU, deceased, who died at Bombay, on or about the 15th day of February, one thousand nine hundred and five, and the probate of whose will having effect throughout the Presidency of Bombay, was granted on the 25th day of July, 1907, to MAHOMED JAFFER RAMJANIALLY, of Bombay, are hereby required to send in their claims to the said Executor at the Office of Messrs. MATUBHAI, JAMIETRAM and MADAN, his Attorneys, within one calendar month from the date hereof, at the expiration of which time the said Executor will hand over the assets to the persons entitled thereto having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have notice.

All persons indebted or holding property belonging to the estate of the deceased are requested to forthwith pay such debts or hand over such properties to the Undersigned at their Office aforesaid.—Dated this 19th day of July, 1907.

MATUBHAI JAMIETRAM & MADON,
Attorneys for the Executor.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL.

FACING THE SEA.

FORT, BOMBAY.

CONNAUGHT HOTEL,
POONA.

CUISINE OF THE VERY BEST.

Most Central Position.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, *July* 18.] [BOMBAY, *July* 19.

FINANCIAL.

		Rates.	Plus.	Minus
2½ per cent.	Consols ...	94 3/16		¼
3 do.	Rentes ...	95 1/4	unchgd	
3 do.	Sterling Loan ...	88 1/3		¼
3½ do.	Govt. Securities ...	84 11/16		1/16
3½ do.	...	91 3/8	unchgd	
Bar Silver in London	...	31 3/8	unchgd	
Do. do.	2 months' hence	31 3/8	unchgd	
Do. do.	in New York ...	63 1/8	unchgd	
Exchange on London at Paris ...		25·16		¼
Do. do. do.	Berlin.	20·43½	unchgd	
Do. do. do.	New York.	4·85 ⅛	Since 25 Apl	
Discount Bank of England Rate.		4%		
Do.	Short London Bills, 3 months' sight	3½	unchgd	
Do.	Indian Bank Bills, 6 months' sight	4½	unchgd	
Do.	3 Months' Fine Trade Bills ...	3½	unchgd	
Do.	6 Months' Fine Trade Bills ...	4½	unchgd	
Interest Day-to-day Loans ...		2	unchgd	
Do. 7-day Market Loans		2½	unchgd	

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate)... 1s. 3 29/32d. unchgd.
Transfers on Bombay..... Rs. 71.10,000 at 1s. 4 1/32d.
Transfers on Calcutta ... Rs. 2.00,000 at 1s. 4 1/32d.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND RETURNS for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—

Total Bullion	...£38.000.000	Inc.	£4,00.000
Public Deposits	...£ 8.400.000	Inc.	£5.00.000
Other Deposits	...£46.200.000	Dec.	£1,600,000
Government Securities	£16.600.000	ung.	£ .....
Other Securities	...£Mutilated.		£ .....
Notes and Gold	...£Mutilated.		£ .....

The Bank's Reserve is 46% of the Liabilities.

COTTON.

Liverpool—

Spots	...Quiet
Futures	...Quiet
East Indian	...Dull
Manchester	...Quiet but steady.
Total Sales	... 6,000 bales
Sold on Speculation and for Export	... 500 ,,
Imports	... 9,000 ,,
Mid-Americans*	... 7·17+·08
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown	... 10 15/16 unchgd

Future Delivery Prices—

July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
6·79	6·57	6·57	6·51
+·06	+·06	+·05	+·06
Nov.-Dec.	**Dec.-Jan.**	**Jan.-Feb.**	**Feb.-Mar.**	**Mar.-Apl.**
6·48	6·47	6·46	6·46	6·47
+·06	+·06	+·06	+·05	+·05

New York—

Receipts at U. S. Ports ...	...	2.000 bales
Do. do. last year	...	2.400 ,,
Exports to Great Britain	...	nil ,,
Do. to Continent ...	...	nil ,,

Spot Cotton.—12·15 unchanged.

Futures.—Month of July, 11·70 to Bulls unloading and to reports of crop damage being denied. Declined owing
Do. do. Dec. 11·76 —10
Do. do. —24

New Orleans :—
Spot Cotton—12⅛—3/16
Futures—Month of August 12·63—20
Do. do. of October 12·43—20
Closing Tone of Futures.—Irregular.

WHEAT.

Red Karachi—3s 4 New Terms—A st-Sept.,—Antwerp —Done—Canal.
Tone of Wheat.—Firmer.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed :—
Yellow Gujerat, per 413 lbs. 85% ex-ship 55⅛ Aug.-September—Antwerp—Done—Canal.
Yellow Cawnpore, per 416 lbs. 85% ex-ship 57⅛ July-August—H. A. and D. Sellers—Canal.
Brown Cawnpore, 54⅛ August—September—Antwerp —Done—Canal.
Tone of Rapeseed.—Easier.

Linseed :—
Tone of Linseed—Dull.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality), 6⅛ unchanged.

Rubber :—
Para Rubber 4/10½d.—Value.

ARRIVALS (=" Florida."

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Vessel.	Importer.
14 Boxes Gold Bullions	Rs. 9,44,640	Loud	Persia	National Bank
11 Packages Sovereigns Rupees	4,785 / 33,170	Muscat	Kasara	Comptoir National
1 Bundle Sovs .. Gobi Coins.. Rupees	105 / 5,174 / 1,700	Muscat	Kasara	P. Valabias
16 Packages Rs..	29,350	Bahrein	Madura	Sundry Natives
2 7½ Bars Silver.	1,56,339	Adelaide via Colombo	Nera	Mercantile Bank

* Imported on 12th July 1907.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

FRIDAY EVENING.] [19TH JULY, 1907.

FINANCIAL.

1907.

Bank of England ... 4 per cent. from 25th April.
Bank of Bengal ..... 4 per cent. ,, 4th July.
Bank of Bombay..... 4 per cent. ,, 4th July.
Bank of Madras ..... 5 per cent. ,, 29th June.

Money :—
The Money market is easy. For Deposits for two months fixed 3 per cent. per annum might be obtained.

Exchange :—
There has not been much doing in the Exchange Market to-day. Bills are scarce and although more than one Bank would buy at 1s. 4 9/32d. 3 months' sight very few bills were placed. Some Banks refuse to buy under 1s. 4 5/16d, 3 months' sight and that is the general rate for next week Banks refuse to buy under 1s. 4 11/32d. 3 months' sight for the the end of August. One Bank has been a good seller of demand bills at 1s. 4 3/32d., other banks only offering 1s. 4 1/16d. There is no demand for transfers at 1s. 4 1/32d. Far Eastern rates are steady. We quote :—

T. T. on London	...	1s. 4 1/32d.
Demand Draft ...	...	1s. 4 1/16d. to 3/32d
Credits— 3 months' sight	...	1s. 4 9/32d. to 5/16d
Do. 6 months' sight	...	1s. 4 15/32d. to 1/2d
Do. 3 months' sight—Francs		170 3/3
Do. 3 months' sight—Marks		139 1/2
Hongkong—30 days' sight	...	161 1/4
Yokohama—30 days' sight	...	150
Shanghai— 30 days' sight	...	221

Government Paper :—
The Government Paper market is gradually settling down to steady business after the issue of the New Loan. A moderate business has been transacted to-day and altogether the tendency appears to be towards higher rates. The bulk of the New Loan has fallen into strong hands on this side, and considering the present case in the money market a moderate advance may be expected. This morning the market opened at 98 1/2 for the settlement, advanced to 98 9/16 but we close at the opening quotation, Calcutta market also remains steady. Ready Paper is quoted at 96 11/16 and for delivery in a month forward the rate is 96 5/8. We quote :—

Cash	Rs.	96·8
1st Settlement	,,	96·8

Bullion :—
The Foreign Bar silver quotations are unchanged. The London market remains steady at 31 3/8 for ready and forward delivery and New York at 68 1/8. There has not been much doing in the local market, the ready rate being steady at 80 5/8 *ex*-duty. Forward quotations are steady as under. Bar gold is unchanged.

We quote :—

	Rs.	A.	P.
English Bar Gold	24	1	0
Australian Bar Gold	24	0	6
Bombay Bar Gold	24	0	0
English Shield Sovereigns	15	0	0
English Dragon Sovereigns	15	0	0
Silver *ex* Duty—Ready	80	10	0
Ditto 1st Settlement ...	80	11	0
Ditto 2nd ,, ...	79	14	0

Bank Rate—

Bank of England since 25th April	4	per cent.
Bank of Bombay do. 4th July	4	do.
Bank of Bengal do. 4th July	4	do.
Bank of Madras do. 29th June	5	do.

The following is the Weekly Statement of the Bank of Bombay, for the last week, as compared with the previous one :—

LIABILITIES—	Increase. Rs.	Decrease. Rs.
Public Deposits	1.91.393	.....
Other Deposits	2.61,039	.....
Sundries	.....	4.19,595
ASSETS—		
Government Securities	.....	2.58.678
Other Authorized Securities	.....	1.55.845
Credits on Govt. and other Authorized Securities ...	.....	18.05,429
Loans on Govt. and other Authorized Securities ...	3.70,478	.....
Bills Discounted and Purchased	.....	4.87.552
Bullion	.....	53.070
Balance with other Banks...	.....	76.252
Sundries	.....	27.565
Cash.....	25.35.052	.....

Council Bills :—
At the weekly biddings on Wednesday last 80 lakhs were offered, of which amount 54·90 lakhs were allotted in Bills at 1s. 4 1-32d. and 25·10 lakhs in Transfers at 1s. 4 1-16d. tenderers at this rate receiving 16·05 per cent. The total amount sold during the week ending on Tuesday last was 70 lakhs, Amount to be allotted next week is 60 lakhs.

After the above sales Extra Bills on Calcutta were allotted of 10 lakhs at 1s. 4 1-16d.

COTTON STATISTICS.

	Bales 1906-07.	Bales. 1905-06	Bales Difference
Receipts for the week.	35.228	5,601	+ 29.627
Receipts from 1st October to 11th July.	2,960,647	2,496,764	+ 469,883
Shipments for the week.			
Europe	6,195	11,419	— 5,254
China ... ... / Japan ... / Coast Ports	1,722	2,084	— 362
Total ...	7,917	13 533	— 5.616
Total Shipments from 1st Oct to 18th July.			
Europe	1,192 533	872,463	+ 220,069
China	28,680	22.513	+ 17,167
Japan	570,836	361,613	+ 209,237
Coast Ports ...	61,773	23,789	+ 37,975
Total ...	1,761,815	1,280,337	+ 481,449
Afloat in Harbour—			
Europe... ...	16 273	8.611	+ 7,632
China			
Japan ... ... / Coast Ports ...	13 323	21 124	— 7,801

Total Exports from Bombay by G. I. P. Ry. from 1st October to 15th June 1907 —16,945 bales.
Total Exports from Bombay by B. B. & C. I. Ry. from 1st October to 18th May, 1907—19,031 bales.

RECEIPTS OF COTTON INTO BOMBAY.

	Total for week.	Total since 1st Oct. 1906	Total same time last year
Khandesh	531	356,370	438,715
Central India ...	2.310	132 318	143.162
Barsee and Nuggur ...	3.169	243.127	146,757
Berars...	423	467,607	491,964
Central Provinces ...	586	308.938	359.518
Total Comras...	8,119	1.513,493	1579.116
Dhollera	8.463	327.913	197.037
Broach	134	218,823	210,470
Compta and Dharwar.	3.099	172.471	84,740
Westerns	259	13,776	23.452
Bengals, N.-W. P. ...	3.654	566,874	308.339
Bengals, Rajputana...	7.303	103.147	42.059
Sind	177	14.443	30.485
Persian	55	2,687	2.035
American	97	19.284	11.954
Egyptian		1.292	1.594
Other Sorts		1.353	3.710
Totals ...	35.228	2,960,647	2,496,764

EXPORTS.

COTTON.

Market Report :—
The market has been flat during the week and very little business has been done by Exporters to Europe or Japan where spinners appear to be quite indifferent as they are well supplied with the raw material.

New crop has fluctuated a rupee or two in sympathy with Home advices and is steady to-day at our quotations.

We give below our usual weekly comparative statement of Home prices as shown by telegrams received here last Friday and to-day.

LIVERPOOL—	Last week.	This week.	Difference.
Spot	7·15	7·17	—·02
Futures, July-Aug.	6·77	6·79	—·02
Do. Oct.-Nov.	6·48	6·51	—·03
NEW YORK—			
Spot	13·20	12·95	—·25
Futures, July.....	11·80	11·70	—·10
Do. Dec.....	11·80	11·76	—·04
NEW ORLEANS—			
Spot	13·	12 13/16	—3/16
Futures, Aug.	12·83	12·63	—·20
Do. Oct.....	12·12	12·03	—·09

Local mills have been steady buyers owing to the improvement in the yarn market.

QUOTATIONS :—	Rs.	Delivery
Fine M. G. Broach	275	Ready.
Fine ,, Nagpur Kampti	228	,,
Fine ,, Damangaum Pulgaon.	210	,,
Fine ,, Khangaum Akola ...	205	,,
Fine ,, Amraoti.....	204	,,
Fine ,, Muttia	190/1	,,
Fine ,, Khandeish	199	,,
Fine ,, Bengals	190	,,
Good Westerns.....	230/1	,,
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar	218	,,

NEW CROP.

Good M. G. Broach	... Rs.	260	March 08
Fine ,, ,,	... ,,	275	,,
,, ,, Nagpur Kampti..	,,	239	Jany. 08
,, ,, Damangaum Poolgaum	... ,,	230	,,
,, ,, Khangaum, Akola	,,	221	,,
,, ,, Khandesh	... ,,	214	,,
,, ,, Bengals	... ,,	205/6	,,
Fully Good M.G. Khandeish	,,	203	,,
Fully Good H. G. Bengals...	,,	188	,,

Liverpool Opener :—

Opening Tone	... ...		Easier.
Estimated Sales	... ...		7,000
Total Imports	... ...		16,000

Future Delivery prices :—

July-Aug	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec
6·71	6·59	6·50	6·43	6·41
—·08	—·08	—·07	—·08	—·07
Dec.-Jan.	**Jan.-Feb.**	**Feb.-March**	**Mar.-Apr.**	
6·40	6·33	6·33	6·30	
—	—·08	—·08	—·08	

FREIGHTS.

Both the Bombay and the Kurrachee freight markets have maintained their firmness, owing to the scarcity of tonnage, and July rates from Bombay are 17/6 to 18, and for August, a little business is doing at 16 to 16s. 9d., and boats also are not overplentiful for this position.

September has been done at 15s., 15s. 6d., and light cargo for Hull at 14s. 6d.

For forward business there is no enquiry at the moment.

The s. s. Lindenhall is reported fixed at Rs. 20. On the D. W. 6400 is guaranteed. Marmagao and Bombay at 2 P. P. And from Kurrachee the s. s. Trafalgar 16s. 3d. Hull, 5 August cancelling. S. S. Adana Kurrachee and Liverpool 16s. net 10th September cancelling. S. S. Etrickdale Kurrachee and Hull July. 17s. 6d. Query relet, S. S. Wragby 16s. 9d. Kurrachee P. P. August.

In addition to these speculators are said to have taken two steamers due Karrachee July at over Rs. 17.

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Produce into Bombay during the week ending Thursday 18th :—

Wheat	..	46,627 cwts
Linseed	..	24,429 ,,
Rapeseed	..	13,269 ,,
Gingellyseed	..	1,836 ,,
Poppyseed	..	8,420 ,,
Groundnuts	..	1,691 ,,
Castorseed	..	38,743 ,,
Rice..	..	14,365 ,,
Myrabollams	..	4,078 ,,
Cottonseed	..	23,865 ,,
Mowraseed	..	39,666 ,,
Gram	..	37,882 ,,
Joowar..	..	17,470 ,,
Maize	..	nil ,,

MISCELLANEOUS.

LINSEED.—The market was firm in the beginning of the week but at the end ceased down. We quote :—

Rs. 7 15 0 B. T. Ready,
,, 8 8 0 R. T. September.

RAPESEED.—The market has ruled very firm during the week and fully an advance of anas 8 per cwt. has been established. We quote :—

Brown Cawnpore	... Rs.	9 5 0	B. T.
,, ,,	... ,,	9 8 0	R. T.
Yellow ,,	... ,,	10 4 0	B. T.
,, Guzerat	... ,,	10 6 0	B. T.

POPPYSEED.—The market has been steady during the week. We quote :—

Rs. 10 5 0 Ready.

CASTORSEED.—The market ruled firm during the week.

Rs. 39 0 0

COTTONSEED.—The tone has been firm. We quote :—

Rs. 21 0 0

WHEAT.—Owing to the absence of rain in upcountry the market has been very firm. We quote :—

White Delhi... Rs. 5 4 0 Ready.
,, ,, ... ,, 5 9 0 August-September.
,, ,, ... ,, 5 4 0 April-May-New crop.

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.

WHITE GOODS :—The market is quiet but steady and there is no demand from Central and Northern India. There is no rain in the Punjab and United Provinces, in Sind and Central India which causes anxiety. Sellers are strong in their holdings without buyers. If this state of the market goes on for a forthnight dealers might lose courage and sell their stock even at a loss rather than run on interest.

GREY GOODS :—The market is quiet and there is no business doing. After a long break the Bombay Presidency is having at present satisfactory rains, except in some parts of Gujerat and Kathiawar. The Northern and Central India are still clamouring for rain. Prices on the whole are steady.

WHITE FANCIES, PRINTS, AND DYED GOODS.—The market is dull with very little demand. Prices at Home continue unchanged and less business has been brought to book than in the previous week.

TURKEY RED PLAINS.—The market is unchanged and there is no demand. Home prices are steady and a small business is being done.

TURKEY RED PRINTS.—The market continues quiet. It is hoped that the demand may come from the consuming districts if the rain reports are favourable. Home prices are still stiff and are not likely to give way for sometime to come.

DHOTTEES.—The market is unchanged. There is some expectation of improvement here if the rain reports are satisfactory. Home prices are steady and there is some enquiry for these goods.

METALS.

COPPER :—Owing to unfavorable advices from Home the market here is very dull and little or nothing is being done in ready supplies or for forward delivery. The stock of cottou is very insignificant, but the absence of demand from upcountry makes no impression on prices.

YELLOW METAL is also very dull with a small daily enquiry, and prices are barely maintained.

COALS.

A better enquiry has existed in the past week for near and forward shipments of Bengal and a fairly large business has been done. A line of 15,000 tons Besberghur for next year was taken at Rs. 14 8, while several parcels of Seebpur of this and next year's shipments were placed at Rs. 14 to Rs. 14-4 per ton, and a further business is still in treaty for this favorite description. We quote :—

		Rs.	a.	p.	
Cardiff (nominal)	...	20	0	0	Per ton.
Devison's West Hartley	...	17	0	0	,,
Yorkshire ...	...	17	0	0	,,
Watson's Hartley	...	16	8	0	,,
Desherghur ...	...	14	8	0	,,
Lawrie's Desherghur	...	14	4	0	,,
Seebpur ...	...	14	4	0	,,
Hielger's Standard	...	13	8	0	,,
Shaw's Best ...	...	14	4	0	,,
Shaw's Standard	...	13	4	0	,,

PETROLEUM.

The following are the rates for the undermentioned Brands :—

Burmah Bulk (loose)	Rs.	2 14 0 per 8 gallons.
,, ,, in tins... ...	Rs.	3 8 0 per pair.
Russian Rising sun Brand (loose)...	Rs.	3 3 0 per 8 gallons.
,, ,, ,, ,, in tins.	Rs.	3 13 0 per pair.
Silver Light brand 150°	Rs.	5 2 0 per case.
Anchor brand	,,	4 8 0 per case.

SHARES.

The market is steady and improving, good rains and improvement in the prices of Yarn have assisted chiefly in putting up the prices of Mill shares. Bank of Bombay shares in the beginning of the week were reported to have changed hands at Rs. 1,380 X. D. and later on at Rs. 1,388½. Bank of Indias are steady at 60½ C. D. In miscellaneous Companies Badham Piles are steady at Rs. 125; Bombay Flours have been put through at Rs. 975, Delhi Flours at Rs. 155. Port Canning and Land Improvement Company, Limited, have been reported to have changed hands at Rs. 480, and later on at Rs. 477½. Thackers at Rs. 260. The Bombay Steam Navigation Company shares have ruled at and about Rs. 275. The Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company, Limited, ordinary shares have changed hands at Rs. 164½ and Perference shares at Rs. 126. The Bahamankua Manganese Company, Limited, shares have changed hands at Rs. 19½ premium per share. Central India Mining Company shares have changed hands at Rs. 500 to Rs.510 during the week. In Mill Companies, Bombay Cotton are steady at Rs. 890. Central Indias have advanced to Rs. 2,015, Currimbhais to Rs. 1,230; Crescents are unchanged at Rs. 1124. Colaba Land and Mill shares have advanced to Rs. 1,095. Centuries have been put through at Rs. 1,700. New City of Bombay are steady at Rs. 672½; Chunangkts are unchanged at Rs. 570. Davids after touching Rs. 450 have closed at Rs. 430. Empress have advanced to Rs. 490. Howard and Bullough are reported to have changed hands at Rs. 565. Imperials have improved to Rs. 265. James Greaves are quiet at Rs. 490. Jamsheds have advanced to Rs. 200. Kohinoors, after touching Rs. 800, are quiet at Rs. 790. Manekji Petits improved to Rs. 3,360 for August delivery and then declined to Rs. 3,280 and closed at Rs. 3,300. Sassoon S. & W. Company's shares have advanced to Rs. 1,005. Luxmi Cotton are steady at Rs. 1,415. Southern Marathas have improved to Rs. 215. Standards have advanced to Rs. 1,250. Swadesbis have juniped up to Rs. 1,480. In Railway Companies Ahmedabad-Prantej have improved to Rs. 570. A big lot of Amritsar Patty has been put through at Rs. 112. Tapti Valley are steady at Rs. 450. Press shares are nearly unchanged. Mofussils at Rs. 625. New Borars at Rs. 557½. The rest are unchanged at previous quotations.

Abkari, the organ of the Anglo-Indian Temperance Association, announces that Mr. Laidlaw, M. P., has made arrangements to visit India during the coming winter, and has consented to address meetings at Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, and Rangoon. Mr. Laidlaw's present intention is to leave England on the 23rd August. He will travel through Canada, Japan and China, reaching Rangoon about the 1st December. A week will be spent in Burma. Mr. Laidlaw will travel thence to Calcutta, which will be his headquarters for about a month. He will go to Madras about the middle of January, and will arrive at Colombo two or three days later. Bombay will be reached on the 23rd January, and he will sail for home on the 25th of that month.

HIDDEN SKIN TROUBLES.

"OUT-OF-SIGHT, OUT-OF-MIND" DANGERS—DON'T NEGLECT AN UNSEEN SORE.

Hundreds of apparently healthy men and women suffer secret tortures from unseen skin troubles, of which even their nearest and dearest friends know nothing.

A tiny pimple on the face is usually attended to, because of the disfigurement it causes, but if the same kind of trouble manifests itself on back or chest it is too often neglected— with dire results. Taking root in the unnoticed little sore skin disease gets a firm hold on the tissue and increasing irritation eventually compels attention to what may be by this time a mass of eruptions, a discharging ulcer that eats deep into the flesh, or an obstinate poisoned wound.

The unfortunate sufferer now finds that early neglect has saddled him (or her) with a disagreeable skin disease that may resist ordinary treatments for years. Turning to Zam-buk at last, the right thing is invariably found, but the wisest course is to keep this pure and effective skin-cure handy always, and to dress every disorder of the skin as soon as it appears.

Zam-buk is not only soothing and healing, but antiseptic and germicidal, and the unique vegetable essences of which it is composed establish perfect skin-health whenever they are applied. Consequently Zam-buk is equally good either for the simple pimple of a day's growth or the serious sore of years' standing; cures of the latter kind depending only on patience and perseverance.

Mrs. D. Fleming, of 20, Hamilton Road, Strathaven, Lanarkshire, writes:—"My little girl had some spots like pimples on her back and legs. After a time they broke and formed into scaps. I used various kinds of ordinary ointment, but without any good result. I then started dressing the scaps and raw places with Zam-buk. They soon began to heal, and after proper perseverance new skin grew all over the affected area."

Zam-buk cures eczema, psoriasis, bad legs, sore backs, scalp diseases, and similar affections of the skin. It is also invaluable for scaps, chafings, cold-sores, blotches, pimples, chilblains, cuts, bruises, burns, scalds, pains, &c.

Price Re. 1 and Rs. 2/4 per box.

FREE SAMPLE COUPON.

Cut out this coupon and forward it together with one anna stamp to the Zam-Buk Co.'s Head Indian Depot, 9, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta, to obtain a dainty free sample box of Zam-Buk.

Write address clearly.

" Bombay Gazette," 20th July, 1907.

Zam-Buk
"RUB IT IN."

H. T. BINKS,
UNDERTAKER
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,
Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay.
TELEPHONE NO. 947.

DHANAMAL CHELLARAM,
62-64, MEDOW'S ST., FORT, BOMBAY.

A LARGE Assortment of JEWELLERY, SILVER-WARE, JAPANESE SILKS, CHINESE SILKS—FLOWERED and EMBROIDERED: CREPES—EMBROIDERED: SILK DRESSES and BLOUSES—EMBROIDERED.

Always in Stock

JAPANESE, CHINESE, EGYPTIAN, and PERSIAN CURIOSITIES displayed in large Variety.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES which must be authenticated by the name and address of the senders, is Re. 1 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

CARTER—June 28, at Balgowrie, Oak Hill Park, Liverpool, the wife of Capt. Robert Markham Carter, Indian Medical Service, of a son.

HOWORTH—June 25, at 10, Grove Park Road, Nottingham, the wife of Capt. H. G. Howorth, R. A. M. C., of a son.

MACFARLANE—June 26, at Ryecroft, Worthing the wife of Robert Gray Macfarlane late of Bangkok, Siam of a son.

FLETCHER-TONKHAUGH—June 30, at Belmont, Ayr, N. B., the wife of Capt. A. St. L. Fletcher-tonkhaugh, Royal Scots Fusiliers, of a daughter.

KINROSS—June 24, at 17, Heriot Row, Edinburgh, the Lady Kinross.

KNAGGS—June 26, at Hanover Lodge, Eastbourne, the wife of Brevet Major M. H. Knaggs, North Staffordshire Regt, of a daughter.

MALLET—June 24, at East Molesey Court, Surrey, the Hon. Mrs. Ernest Mallet, of a daughter.

MOULTON-BARRETT—June 30, at Morton, Dawlish, South Devon, the wife of Major H. P. Moulton-Barrett (Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders), of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

BROOKE—HILL—June 25, at St. George's, Hanover Square, George, son of Sir George Brooke, Bart., Summerton, Co. Dublin, to Nina, daughter of the Right Hon. Lord Arthur Hill.

CLARK-KENNEDY—RIVERAZ—June 25, at All Souls' Church, Langham Place, the Rev. Archibald Charles Clark-Kennedy, son of the late Major-Gen. A. Clark-Kennedy, Indian Staff Corps, to Maude Revina, daughter of the late J. C. P. Riviere.

EYRE—FATOHETT—June 26, at the Wesleyan Church, Hadley, Wellington, Shropshire, Leonard, son of Mr. William Eyre, to Ethelwynne, daughter of Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Patchett.

FORTE—MURRAY—June 22, at St. Mary's the Virgin, Ringmer, Sussex, Capt. Herbert Forte, D.S.O., late 15th East Yorkshire Regt., to Hannah White, widow of the late Cyril Murray, Esq.

HOPKINS—LITTLE—June 25, at All Saints' Church, Huntington, York, W. H. R. Hopkins, to Mabel Bessie Ellen, daughter of the Rev. Harwood Little, chapl in to the forces stationed at York.

KNOTT—DIXON—June 25, at St. Mark's Church, Pemlako, Capt Michael Edward Knott, late Cape Mounted Rifles, to Amy Flora, daughter of Henry Dixon, Greenfield.

DEATHS.

GAIRDNER—June 28, at Bracondale, Colinton, Midlothian, Sir William Tennant Gairdner, K.C.B., LL.D., M.D., aged 82.

HALL—June 25, at Christchurch, Sir John Hall, K.C.M.G., aged 82.

HUME—June 25, at Rock Lodge, Lynton, North Devon, Capt. Walter Hume, late 38th and 75th Regts., aged 70.

RAWNSLEY—June 28, at The Hall, Midenhall, Essie, wife of Major G. T. Rawnsley, Royal Army Medical Corps.

WHYTT—June 24, at 43 South Grove, Highgate, Peter Falconer Whyt, late of the P. and O. Steam Navigation Co., aged 86.

WILKINSON—June 20, at Bath, Rosamond Charlotte, widow of Major-Gen. C. V. Wilkinson, Royal (late Madras) Eng., aged 75.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

PICKARD—July 19, at Sea View Terrace, Colaba, Bombay, the wife of Mr. Gerald Pickard, of a daughter. London, Calcutta and Madras papers, please copy.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

DEATH.

ELLES—July 12, at Mussoorie, very suddenly, Edmond Claude Elles, 2nd Goorkhas, son of Lieut.-General Sir Edmond Elles, G. C. I. E., K. C. B., aged 24 years.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 11m. Sun sets, 7h. 18m. High water, 6-40m., 6-17a. Low water, 0-3m., 0-27a.

Meeting of Bombay Legislative Council at Poona, at noon.

Cricket Matches : Bombay Gymkhana A and B Teams against Hindu Gymkhana and B. B. & C. I. Ry. teams, respectively.

Harwood Association Football League, Cooperage, 5-45 p.m. Royal Scots' B Team *vs.* Royal Artillery.

Native General Library, special general meeting, 8-9 p.m.

Violin Recital by Philippe Sandre, Town Hall, 9-30p.m.

Band at Green's 7 to 8 and 8-30 to 10-30 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Sun rises, 6h. 11m., Sun sets, 7h. 18m. High water, 7-56m., 7-20a. Low water, 1-12m., 1-51a.

Band at Green's, 7 to 8 and 9 to 11 p.m.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Monday, July 22.—Rugby Football, Cooperage. Sun rises, 6h. 12m. Sun sets, 7h. 18m. High water, 9-1m., 8-42a. Low water, 2-10m., 3-1a.

Tuesday, July 23.—Harwood Association Football League, Cooperage, 5-45 p.m., Rovers *vs.* Government Telegraphs. Sun rises, 6h. 12m. Sun sets, 7h. 18m. High water, 10-4m, 9-44a. Low water, 3-4m. 4-0a.

Wednesday, July 24.—Municipal Standing Committee, 4-9 p.m Gymkhana Mud Sports, 5-30 p m. Harwood Association Football League, Cooperage, 5-45 p. m., Royal Scots' "B" Team *vs.* Bombay Gymkhana, Sun rises, 6h. 12m. Sun sets, 7h. 17m. High water 10-57m., 10-41a. Low water, 3-55m., 4-53a.

Thursday, July 25.—Meeting of the Bombay Natural History Society at 6 p. m. Harwood Association Football League, Oval, 5-45 p. m., Rovers *vs.* Customs. Municipal Corporation, 3-30 p

SPORTING NEWS.

FOOTBALL.

The Harwood League.

AFTER the heavy rain that fell yesterday the ground was very soppy when the Royal Scots "A" and Y. M. C. A. met on the Cooperage. Heavy rain also fell in the interval and continued in decreased strength for the rest of the game. Form pointed to the Scots winning, and they did by a substantial margin, but so well have the Y. M. C. A. done of late that spectators, not many, turned out expecting an interesting game. It would probably have been so had rain held off, but as it was, the Scots had matters very much their own way. Except for Roberts the Civilian forwards showed up poorly and hung on the ball too much as usual and the absence of their usual left-half was felt.

The game could not have been thirty seconds old before the Scots scored. From the Y. M. C. A. kick-off they got on, the right wing gave to the inside left who passed it to Ramsay. He got right through, only pulled up by Rose, but Kennaway got on and netted from an angular shot. Kennaway again nearly scored, Rose saving well and two corners were cleared before the Y. M. got up and a soft shot by G. Brewin was saved. Following this T. Brewin put in a nice shot along the carpet which nearly slipped in, both of these following runs by Roberts. From a free kick Finnigin called on Rose and the inside right missed a great chance. The Y. M. centres got away well, but were driven back and Robottom missing let up the right wing, but Kelly chipped in. Had the Y.M. centres been in their places they would probably have scored from a centre by Roberts and after a long shot by G. Brewin had been cleared, Pooler shot to the left. Shortly before half time Rose saved shots from the left and right wings till a centre from the left let the inside on and with a tap he beat Rose. But for Kennaway being off-side they would have scored again, the Scots being two goals on at half time.

Heavy rain fell, but on resuming eased off, and the Scots with the wind pressed. Kennaway tried a shot and then Finnigin sent in a hard one, Rose lipped and fell and the ball found the net. Soon after they scored again, the right half shooting and the ball going through off Bobottom. Both G. and T. Brewin lost chances through hanging on the ball and a run by H. Templeton gave Roberts a good chance, but he shot to the right. The Scots now had very much the better of the game and a foul against G. Brewin led up to a fifth goal. The kick went to Kennaway and he found the net with a nice shot. Immediately after Kennaway centred right across the goal mouth, but this chance was not accepted and the game ended as under :—

Royal Scots "A" .....5 Goals
Y. M. C. A .....Nil

The table stands as under :—

	P.	W.	L.	D.	Goals For	Goals Agst.	Pts.
Royal Scots "B"	8	7	0	1	42	1	15
Royal Scots "A"	8	6	2	0	21	3	12
Re. Gymkhana	7	4	2	1	11	3	9
R. G. A.	6	3	3	0	13	7	6
Telegraph	8	3	5	0	8	14	6
Y. M. C. A.	9	3	6	1	5	16	8
Rovers	7	1	4	2	6	19	4
Customs	7	0	7	0	0	43	C

BOMBAY GYMKHANA TEAM.

The following team will play the Hindu Gymkhana on the Bombay Gymkhana ground to-day at 2-30 weather permitting :—Lieut. Ll Pullbrick (Capt.) Messrs. Milne, Powell, West, Coombs, Ainesworth, Burns, Baker, Capt Langhorne, Major Macdonald, and A. N. Other.

BANGALORE RACES.

First Extra Day.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, JULY 18.

The first extra day of the Bangalore Races was brought off this afternoon before a very good attendance. Rain on the previous night rendered the course rather heavy, and time was, therefore, rather slow. Nevertheless sport was good and the finishes exciting. The card provided four fair races and one match. Results :—

POLO SCURRY.—Three furlongs.

Mr. Syed Mohideen's Camilla 9st 4lbs. Bradshaw 1
Colonel Desraj Urs' Pretty Polly 8st 6lbs. Melsom 2
Mr. Sattar's Fisherman 8st 11lbs .....Heroo 3

Also ran.—Garland 9st 12lbs, Tara 8st 13lbs, and Nurgiss 8st 6lbs.

Betting.—Evens Pretty Polly ; 3 to 1 against Fisherman ; 4 to 1 Camilla.

Won by 1/2 a length. Time.—58 1/5secs.

ORIENT PLATE.—1 Mile.

Mr. Ahmed Sait's Phil Courage 8st 5lbs....Southall 1
Mr. J. B.'s Sir Trenton 9st 7lbs.....Barrett 2
Mr. Sattar's Badon 7st 5lbs .....Melsom 3

Also ran.—Phryne 9st.

Betting.—1 1/2 to 1 against Sir Trenton, 3 to 1 Phil-Courage ; 4 to 1 Badon.

Won by 3 lengths.

Time.—1min. 53 3/5 secs.

ULSOOR PLATE.—5 furlongs.

Mr. Wood Badger's Dunsinane 9st 4lbs .....Bray 1
Mr. Bell's Bell Dhu 8st 13lbs .....Southall 2
Mr. Sattar's Royal Revenge 8st 11lbs.....Heroo 3

Also ran.—Warstrips 10st., Doubtful 9st 3lbs, Solent 8st 2lbs.

Betting.—Evans Dunsinane ; 3 to 1 against Bell Dhu and Royal Revenge.

Won by a short head.

Time.—1min. 8 1/5secs.

BRUDUN PLATE.—1 Mile.

Mr. J. B.'s Nizam 7st 13lbs.....Southall 1
Mr. Ramshaw's Girgistan 9st 12lbs.....Barrett 2

Betting.—3 to 1 on Girgistan ; 3 to 1 against Nizam.

Won by three lengths.

Time.—2min. 3 1/5secs.

HIGH GROUND PLATE.—6 furlongs.

Mr. Hannyngton's Fortunatus 7st 7lbs...Manley 1
Mr. Syed Mohideen's Camilla 8st 12lbs, Bradshaw 2
Mr. Sattar's Fisherman 8st 4lbs .....Heroo 3

Also ran.—Dreamland 9st 12lbs ; Garland 9st 8lbs Wakeful 1l 8st 11b ; Sharavogue 7st 13lbs.

Betting.—3 to 1 against Fortunatus and Camilla ; 5 to 1 Fisherman.

Won by three lengths.

Time.—1 min. 24secs.

CRICKET IN POONA.

Gymkhana vs. Combined Colleges.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JULY 19.

This match was continued this afternoon when the Combined Colleges team resumed their first innings with the two not outs of the previous day. In little over an hour the lot were despatched for 117, P. Gaekwar having been the most substantial contributor. They were sent in again and when the stumps were drawn they had knocked up 184. Scores :—

POONA GYMKHANA.

1st INNINGS.

Capt Greig, c and b Joshi ...	105
Mr Tillard l-b-w b Gaekwar ...	89
Capt Hinde b Gaekwar ...	13
Major Field, c and b Joshi ...	19
Mr Crump, c Pendshi b Gaekwar ...	10
Mr Phillips l-b-w b Joshi ...	4
Mr Purcell, c Nawani b Deodhar ...	10
Capt Wilmot l-b-w b Joshi ...	4
Mr Bowle b Naravan ...	22
Mr Bremner b Joshi ...	2
Capt Hannay, not out ...	15
Extras ...	17
Total ...	340

COMBINED COLLEGES.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Mr Sanjana, c Field b Hinde ...	23	b Crump ...	1
Mr Gaekwar, c Tillard b Hinde	0	b Bowle ...	3
Mr Naravane, c Field b Hinde...	10	c Purcell b Crump ...	42
Mr Modak, l-b-w c Hinde ...	11	c Phillips, b Crump	0
Mr Vinchurkar b Hinde ...	2	l-b-w b Greig ...	0
Mr P Gaekwar b Greig ...	35	not out ...	67
Mr Joshi, c and b Greig ...	5	c Bowle b Crump ...	38
Mr Deodhar, not out ...	5	b Crump ...	13
Mr Venatagade b Purcell ...	1	Did not bat	
Mr Kelkar, c Tillard, b Field ...	1		
Extras ...	14	Extras ...	20
Total ...	117	Total ...	184

SOUTH INDIA RACQUETS.

(FROM OUR REPORTERS.)

BANGALO E, JULY 18.

The following are the further results of the Southern India Amateur Racquets Tournament :—

CHAMPIONSHIP SINGLES,—Semi-Finals.

Dangar beat Barstow.

HANDICAP SINGLES.

Colonel Jones, minus 7, one hand, beat Jackson, plus 5 ; Mr. McHutchin, minus 2, beat Mr. Tovey Scratch.

SEMI-FINAL.

Mr. Araill, minus 7 beat, Mr. McHutchin, minus 2.

HANDICAP DOUBLES—Semi-Finals.

Messrs. Tovey and Stopford, plus 1, beat Messrs. Gledstanes and Walker, plus 5. Messrs. Hayes and Evans plus 4, beat Messrs. Tayleur and Sharpe plus 2.

FINALS.

Messrs. Hays and Evans, plus 4, beat Messrs. Tovey and Stopford, plus 1.

This Tournament will terminate and prizes will be distributed on Sunday.

MURDER OF A HUSBAND.

Appeal against Death Sentence.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JULY 18.

A young Burmese woman, twenty-two years of age, was sentenced to death by the Sessions Judge of Prome for the offence of murdering her husband who kept a duplicity of wives. She alleged that he persecuted her by continually committing thefts in her house and in order to carry out her homicidal purpose she armed herself with a formidable *dah*, one Burmese chopper and a clasp knife. With the former weapon while she was seated in a secluded part of a village in the Prome district she nearly decapitated the deceased and then viciously stabbed him with the clasp knife.

The condemned woman has now appealed against the capital sentence and in her grounds of appeal she urges that the confession which had been retracted was made while in custody under false inducement held out to her by the wife of the Police Officer by whom she was arrested.

She also urges that the Sessions Judge, by whom she was condemned to death, erred in law by admitting her extracted confession and in not giving credence to the statements made by the prosecution witnesses who were in company with her at the time: that she committed the murder in the exercise of the right of private defence because the deceased had made improper overtures to her in the place where the murder was committed.

TEA OPTIONS.

Calcutta Liners' Conference Notice.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 19.

At a meeting of the General Committee of the Indian Association recently, the attention of the Committee was drawn to a Circular issued by the Calcutta Liners' Conference to shippers of tea, informing them that under instructions from Home the Conference would insert, in all shipping orders and bills of lading for tea shipped on and after July 1st, the following clause : "Tea Options.—Optional tea cargo to pay 1s. 3d. per ton extra on the full bill of lading quantity, the same to be charged whether the option be exercised or not with a measurement, with a minimum delivery of five measurement tons under each option."

The Committee have cabled to the Home Conference suggesting that the last eleven words of the clause in question should be omitted meanwhile, pending further advices.

DISCHARGED SOLDIERS' CHARACTER CERTIFICATE.

Instructions Regarding Form of Entry.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, JULY 18.

The following letter has been received in India from the War Office with reference to Army Orders No. 143 of 1906 and Paragraph 1831 of the King's Regulations :—

I am commanded by the Army Council to inform you that when recording a discharged soldier's character on Army form (b) 2088 or on his Discharge Certificate, the difference between Military crimes for which detention is now awarded and Criminal offences which are punishable by imprisonment should invariably be borne in mind.

In future, the punishment of imprisonment—if inflicted for a Military offence for which detention would have been substituted if the offence had been committed subsequent to the issue of the abovementioned Army Order—will be considered as detention for the purpose of recording a man's character.

I am further to point out that as the success of the arrangement at present in force providing civil employment for discharged soldiers and reservists must, to a consierable extent, depend upon the manner in which the character of men are recorded, the importance of bearing in mind the difference between Military crimes and Criminal offences should be impressed on all Officers concerned.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 19.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Indian Army—Major T. H. Hardy to be Lieut Col. Hon Captains G. Wheeler and J. Baker are permitted to retire.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Lieut.-Col. Warden-Hastings, Commissioner of Berar, reverts to Military Employ from today.

Lieut.-Col. Campbell, Civil Surgeon, Dacca, to officiate as Inspector General of Civil Hospitals in Eastern Bengal and Assam.

I. M. S Captains A. C. Ingram and R. M. Dalziel are posted to the Jail Departments of the Central Provinces and the Punjab, respectively.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Mr. A. E. Gett is confirmed as Under-Secretary to the Government of India.

Mr. F. H. Biggarttler D. S. P. Central India Agency, is granted twenty-one months' leave Mr. F. Dracott to officiate.

Major C. J. Wyndham is granted two and a half months' leave.

"INDIAN DAILY NEWS" DEFENCE FUND.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 19.

The *Statesman* this morning publishes the first list of subscriptions to the *Indian Daily News* Defence Fund, amounting to Rs. 1,780.

HIS Excellency Chang Ying Tong, Chinese Agent in Tibet is on his way back to India after a visit to Lhassa and is now with Captain O'Connor at Gyantse. A certain amount of trade continues to make its way from Western Tibet over Almorah Passes into India, but the direct road from Simla to Gartok where the British trade Agent Takor Ram Chand, resides has become temporarily impossible owing to breaking of one of the bridges. Tashi Lama is at the headquarters of his sec at Shigatse while friendly communications pass frequently to British Officers at Gyantse.

MUNICIPALITIES AND SANITARY IMPROVEMENTS.

The following Resolution on Measures for securing greater progress in sanitary improvements in Municipal and Local Board areas has been published :—

His Excellency the Governor in Council has had under consideration the desirability of ensuring more rapid progress than has hitherto been made in the preparation and execution of important sanitary schemes for the improvement of the water-supply and drainage in Municipal areas in the Presidency. Difficulty has been experienced by the Sanitary Board in proposing such schemes owing to the want of an adequate establishment for the preparation of the necessary plans and estimates ; while Municipal bodies have found desirable schemes unattainable owing to their inability to raise the necessary funds.

With a view to ensuring more satisfactory progress in the future, Government are pleased to sanction the entertainment by the Sanitary Engineer of the establishment referred to in letter No. 467, dated October 13th, 1905, from the Sanitary Board, and to further direct that with the sanction of Government the execution of all necessary surveys, as well as the preparation of detailed plans and estimates for sanitary schemes required in Municipal and Local Board areas, may be undertaken without charge by this establishment working under the Sanitary Engineer to Government. The cost of the establishment necessary to enable the Sanitary Engineer to carry out such preliminary observations may be reckoned as a Government grant-in-aid to the progress of sanitary improvement in the Presidency generally. The Sanitary Engineer to Government is requested to submit the usual proposition statement for the additional office establishment through the Examiner of Public Works Accounts.

His Excellency the Governor in Council does not desire to restrict the initiation of such schemes to the local authorities interested therein. The Municipality or other Local Body, through the Collector, of his own initiative, the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, the Sanitary Commissioner and the Revenue Commissioner are at liberty to put forward through the Sanitary Board schemes that appear to be desirable. The Sanitary Board may also do so of their own accord. It will be the duty of the Sanitary Engineer, in preparing such schemes as may be sanctioned to work in consultation with the Collector and Local Body concerned, and it will be his duty to satisfy himself in this manner that the scheme is financially practicable and likely to be adopted. In submitting such schemes to Government through the Sanitary Board, the Sanitary Engineer should include a rough estimate of the sources from which the expenditure involved can be met and describe the agency by which it is proposed to carry them out. When the technical details of a project have been thus prepared and approved by Government, the plans and estimates and the Sanitary Engineer's report will be forwarded through the Commissioner to the Local Body concerned for consideration of the necessary financial provision. It is probable that in some cases desirable schemes may be beyond the financial powers of Municipalities or other Local Bodies unless assistance is forthcoming from Government in the form of (1) a loan, (2) a grant-in-aid. All such cases will be considered by Government on their merits. Where the circumstances of the case require it and it is clear that the Local Body is prepared to make proper efforts to help itself, Government will be prepared to render assistance both by loans and grants-in-aid, subject to a limit in the latter case of 50 per cent. of the total estimated cost of the undertaking.

His Excellency the Governor in Council trusts that in the light of these instructions and remarks good progress may be achieved in the course of the next few years with the numerous urgent and important schemes that are required in Nasik, Bijapur Dharwar, Ahmednagar and other localities, where either the water supply or drainage is at present defective and inconsistent with the proper sanitary condition of the town. He also wishes it to be understood that all duly constituted local authorities may have recourse to the assistance thus placed at the disposal of the Presidency.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, JULY 19.

A well-defined depression has shown itself over West Punjab, and the gradients are favourable for easterly winds along the foot of the Himalayas.

The rainfall due to the Bay current, though in the north-east of India is still restricted to the northern districts, has extended westwards as far as Gorakhpur.

In Burma the rainfall has been fairly widespread The Arabian Sea Monsoon has given very little rain except on the west coast of the Peninsula, but duststorms and thunderstorms had occasioned showers in the Central Provinces and in Bundelkhand and has cooled the air somewhat in those areas.

In Burma, nearly general rain has fallen on the coast and local rain in the interior. The principal amounts are Mergui 3/4 inch, Moulmein two inches, Foungoo 1 inch and Yamethin 3 4 inch. The skies are moderately clouded and humidity and temperature are approximately normal.

In the north-east of India and Orissa, the rainfall has been nearly general in the northern districts, Chota Nagpur and Dibrugarh reporting 3 inches, Silchar 1 inch, Cherrapoonjee 11 inches, Shillong and Dhubri 1 1/2, Dinajpur 6, Jalpaiguri 4, Purnea 5, and Ranchi 1 1/2 inches. Cloud has increased and is everywhere moderate to heavy. Humidity is normal and the temperature slightly high in Chota Nagpur and low in a few stations in the northern districts but elsewhere normal.

In the United Provinces, Central India and the Central Provinces, Gorakhpur had 1 1/2 inches of rain, Jhansi 3/4, Nowgong and Saugor 1/2 and Seoni 1 inch. The skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is nearly normal in the Central Provinces and in Central India and in defect elsewhere, while the temperature has fallen but is still considerably higher than usual at almost every station.

In the north-west of India, Sambhal report 1/2 an inch of rain. The skies are clear in Baluchistan and in parts of the Punjab, and of Kashmir but in other parts of the division they are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is in defect except in Baluchistan, Sind and Gujarat where it is normal, while the temperature is normal in Kashmir and Baluchistan and higher than usual elsewhere, especially in the Punjab, the mean temperature at Ludhiana and Ambala being above normal.

In the Peninsula, nearly general rain has fallen in the West Coast and a few light falls occurred in the interior of Bombay, Ratnagiri recording 2 inches, Mormugao 3, Karwar 6, Calicut 1 and Cochin 1 1/2 inches. The skies are thickly clouded in the western districts and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere, while humidity and temperature are nearly normal. Nearly General rain is probable in the Burma coast, in the northern districts, in the north-east of India, in the west coast of the Peninsula and local rain in the interior of Burma and in the remainder of the north-east of India, submontane districts and the United Provinces. A few duststorms and thunderstorms may be expected in Kashmir, in the Punjab and the central parts of the country.

LATE MONSOON IN UPPER INDIA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JULY 19.

The delay in the arrival of the Monsoon in Upper India naturally occasions some concern, but no harm, worth mentioning, has as yet been done.

Behar and Guzerat want a good downpour, and in the whole of Northern India fodder and water-supply are being affected and agricultural work is retarded. But rain before the end of the month would set matters right everywhere.

IT is raining yesterday at Simla and the rainfall, due to the Bay of Bengal current, has penetrated westwards as far as Gorakhpur.

THE MONSOON.

The monsoon has now fairly set in and we are now having more or less continuous rains since Wednesday last. The total record upto 8 o'clock yesterday morning since the 1st June at the different stations was 42·28 at Byculla, 45·38 in the fort, 45·31 on the Esplanade and 51·53 in Colaba. During the 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. yesterday the record showed 1·70 in Colaba, 2·19 in the Fort, 2·25 on the Esplanade, and 1·10 at Byculla.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Esplanade. In	Esplanade. Ins.	Byculla. In	Byculla. Ins.	Fort. In	Fort. Ins.	Colaba. In	Colaba. Ins.
Previously registered	40	58	43	28	42	56	49	43
Friday, 19th July, 1907	1	70	2	10	2	25	2	10
Total	42	28	45	38	44	81	51	53
Total to date, 1906.....	21	53	22	10	25	86	21	26

MESSRS. KEMP AND CO.
CUMBALLA HILL, JULY 19.
Rainfall up to 8 a.m.

	Last 24 Hours. In.	Cents.	Total to Date. In.	Cents.
Cumballa Hill.....	2	85	43	0

STANDARD BAROMETER READINGS.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32 deg. F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a.m., (local time) on the 19th July 1907, was 28.594. The height of observatory barometer cistern above zero of tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 11 ft. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder was 10 ft. at 8 a.m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer supposing the reading to be 30·00 and that of attached thermometer 80 deg. F. will be 14 and this will be higher or lower by ·01 for each 4 deg. In the case of aneroid no temperature correction is required. Should the height of barometer cistern, either mercurial or aneroid, above zero of tide gauge be different from 47 feet it will read higher or lower by ·01 for each 11 feet The readings given above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which different corrections have been applied.

STATIONS.	Pressure at 8 A.M.	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Average Hours.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Maximum of past 24 hours.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Minimum of past 24 hours.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Humidity.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	RAINFALL. Since 1st June to date.	RAINFALL. Variation, 1st June to date.
Bushire	29·617	Calm	0	82·1	81·9	79	.....	0·00	0·00
Jask	29·581	NW	14	96·3	82·3	58	.....	0·00	—0·13
Muscat	27·775	Calm	1	100·3	88·6	56	.....	0·00	—2·07
Aden	29·598	NE	19	94·3	84·8	63	.....	0·01	—0·01
Lahore	29·351	WSW	3	113·4	85·2	43	.....	1·63	—3·66
Sirsa	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	.....
Delhi	29·395	NNW	4	110·9	91·7	35	.....	0·01	—2·88
Agra	29·39	SW	4	110·5	93·5	37	.....	0·08	—3·04
Cawnpore	29·398	SW	2	110·9	88·8	43	.....	0·0	—3·07
Allahabad	29·455	WSW	6	110·1	89·3	54	.....	1·48	—10·80
Jhansi	29·443	W	7	110·8	90·7	69	.....	1·42	—10·39
Jacobabad	29·511	SSE	4	112·6	86·1	73	.....	1·75	plus 1·09
Karachi	29·9	WSW	15	93·4	84·6	76	.....	1·77	—0·98
Jeypore	29·45	NW	8	108·2	88·1	44	.....	0·89	—0·71
Ajmere	29·402	SW	15	105·4	86·5	63	.....	0·63	—0·26
Deesa	29·531	WNW	5	103·3	82·4	64	.....	1·19	—0·27
Ahmedabad	29·524	W	3	99·6	80·7	80	0·11	4·21	—0·17
Bhuj	29·542	NNW	15	98·6	81·1	77	.....	3·06	—2·81
Jamnagar	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	.....
Dwarka	29·562	WSW	14	86·6	81·3	89	1·93	4·54	.....
Bankot	29·552	SW	13	96·2	79·2	87	0·93	37·8	—2·08
Bhavnagar Para.	29·568	NW	11	98·6	78·5	61	.....	2·43	—1·75
Veraval	29·552	NW	13	84·1	78·3	90	1·92	4·98	—3·21
Rozmuch	29·531	WSW	11	97·0	80·7	64	.....	1·01	—3·38
Indore	29·568	NW	8	99·1	76·6	74	.....	4·54	—0·76
Sangor	29·501	WSW	12	97·6	80·0	77	.....	5·00	—11·99
Jubbulpore	29·587	SE	3	97·0	76·8	93	0·04	4·68	—15·26
Hoshangabad..	29·564	WSW	6	97·4	77·8	75	.....	9·14	—9·18
Khandwa	29·586	SE	6	97·7	75·1	89	0·74	2·62	—7·93
Raipur	29·555	SW	6	85·6	72·3	91	.....	16·68	—0·14
Nagpur	29·590	N	5	93·6	76·6	79	.....	10·32	plus 1·21
Amraoti	29·572	SW	9	88·7	73·3	86	.....	10,31	—2·31
Akola	29·587	SE	7	90·6	76·1	93	0·10	10·00	plus 1·07
Bellary	29·645	WNW	8	99·0	75·7	61	.....	0·17	plus 3·38
Cuddapah	29·643	SW	6	97·7	79·6	62	.....	4·04	—1·47
Madras	29·653	SW	6	95·0	78·0	67	.....	3·31	—2·64
Coimbatore	29·726	SW	13	89·9	70·1	70	.....	3·55	plus 1·25
Trichinopoly ..	29·678	SW	8	94·0	78·3	67	.....	3·66	plus 1·54
Nenapatam ...	29·703	W	9	99·4	80·0	58	.....	2·32	+0·05
Colombo	29·773	SW	9	86·5	78·0	80	.....	14·38	+3·11

In column WIND "Rate per hour" L = Light, M = Moderate S = Strong, H = Heavy, F = Fresh.

Bombay Local Ratefalls :—J F H = 4·97 (38·23) ; G T H = 4·80 (35·26) ; S. S. H = 3·94 (26·55) ; C P = 10·02 (47·26).

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A. M. ON FRIDAY, 19TH JULY.

SUMMARY.

Pressure changes have been generally small and unimportant.

Winds are south-westerly to north-westerly over nearly the whole country. The force has been fresh to strong at Ajmere, Neemuch and Sholapur.

Temperature.—The maximum is from 5° to 18° in excess of normal in several places to the north of Latitude 20° and also at Poona and Hyderabad (Deccan); minimum 5° to 9° in excess at Akola, Khandwa, Indor, Ajmere, Jaipur, Allahabad, Cawnpore and Agra. The highest temperature in the shade was 114° at Lahore and Jacobabad and the lowest 66° at Bangalore.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is cloudy over nearly the whole country. Humidity shows a considerable increase above normal at Trichinopoly.

Rain has fallen all along the coast from Cochin to Bombay and also in Kathiawar and at Madras, Belgaum, Aurangabad, Amraoti, Nagpur, Hoshangabad, Jabbulpore, Saugor, Deesa, Jhansi and Agra. The important falls are:—6·40" at Karwar, 3·33" at Mormugao, 2·43" at Ratnagiri, 2·10" at Bombay, 2·03" at Mangalore and between one and two inches at Calicut and Cochin.

Weather.—The monsoon current is keeping its activity along the West Coast where rain is to be expected. Local rain seems likely in Gujarat and over the Deccan.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

DR. SUKHIA AND THE CORPORATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The above letter was sent to the President who did not allow it to be read at yesterday's meeting. In justice to all concerned after what has been reported about the meeting of the 15th instant, and your consequent leader thereabout, may I request you to publish the above in your next issue.—Yours, etc.,

NADIRSHAW H. E. SUKHIA.

July 19.

The President, Municipal Corporation, Bombay.

Sir,—As I may not be perhaps able to attend in time to-day's meeting I have to request you to read this protest of mine as to your illegal, unjustifiable and arbitrary ruling and various inaccuracies in the minutes of the last meeting printed at page 509 of the Corporation Proceedings of the 15th July, 1907.

With reference to this subject, I beg to draw your attention to my letter that has appeared in to-day's issue of the *Times of India*, a copy whereof is sent herewith and which speaks for itself.

At the very outset I may say that what you wrongly described or characterised as "interruptions" were not at all so and were such as were observed at almost every meeting of the Corporation, and you also allowed time after time to other members and often to Mr. Baptista. They were mere corrections of inaccuracies of the speaker which are usually allowed at almost all public meetings with a view not to interrupt their proceedings, as has been wrongly alleged in this case, but to disabuse the minds of the hearers and to enable them to come to a satisfactory conclusion on the subject of debate. I therefore submit that wherever the words "interruptions" interrupting the proceedings "defied the president" occur, the minutes are inaccurate, erroneous and unfair.

With regard to your ruling calling upon a member to leave the Hall—amounting to suspension—I must say that it was highly deplorable as it was flagrantly unjustifiable, entirely illegal and going much beyond your legitimate powers already very high—as your rulings cannot be challenged even at subsequent meetings. As to the illegality of your last ruling referred to above the opinion of the Advocate-General, the Hon'ble Mr. Basil Scott, is clear enough who says that if a Councillor is suspended a suit will lie against the President, the Corporation, the Secretary, etc., for a declaration that suspension was illegal and for its deletion from the records. I therefore request you to withdraw your illegal ruling.

Further the minutes are unfair and inaccurate when they are silent as to my grounds for declining to leave the Hall which were declared by me at the time and as to the occasion of the fact that you dissolved the meeting. The minutes should correctly run thus at p. 509 from line 1 after the words "on account of" :—

"Mr. Nadirshaw H. E. Sukhia suggesting certain correction as to inaccuracies in Mr. Baptista's speech. Thereupon the President asked Mr. Sukhia not to interrupt members while they were addressing the meeting when Mr. Sukhia replied that he was speaking "in private" and made further corrections. The President called upon Mr. Sukhia to leave the Hall. Mr. Sukhia having declined to do so on the ground that the President's ruling was entirely illegal and went much beyond the President's legitimate powers, the President *dissolved* the meeting, and then later on said that he adjourned the meeting (*without any consent of the meeting*) and fixed 3 p.m. on Thursday, the 18th July, 1907, for the holding of the adjourned meeting."—I have, &c.,

(Sd.) NADIRSHAW H. E. SUKHIA.

LORD LAMINGTON'S RESIGNATION.

The *Indu Prakash* writes.—Universal regret will be felt at the premature resignation of his high office by his Excellency the Governor, and the entire Presidency will deeply sympathize for the cause of the resignation. If Lord Lamington has not been a ruler of the type of those superior persons whose restless ambition to leave a name behind in history causes much more of fatal convulsions than reform in the body politic, if his Excellency has shown no love for the heroic either in word or in act, he has to be sure, proved an administrator of strong practical good-sense, anxious to further the cause of progress on lines of least resistance. His universal sympathy and unfailing affability are well-known and probably we had no Governor of late who was a greater and a more sincere friend of the poor. If the Bombay Presidency has escaped the storms that are tearing asunder the bonds of society in Upper India and even the squalls that are poisoning the atmosphere of the South, the credit is due to Lord Lamington and him alone. Deep must be the loss of a Governor of his type at a time when degenerate Morleyism wants but an Ibbetson to let loose all those agencies of Evil that create and nurture sedition and ill-will between classes and classes. Lord Lamington had fully the sense of proportion, was an expert in pouring oil over troubled waters and possessed in profusion that born impulse to do acts of kindness and grace which go straight to the heart of at least an Eastern populace. We would far more prefer as successor to Lord Lamington a kindly gentleman of his type to a fussy genius that is too confident and assertive.

The *Jam-e-Jamshed* remarks :—A misfortune! This sums up our view of Lord Lamington's resignation, and we know it to be also an echo of the sentiment and opinion of the people of the whole Presidency. Nothing, of course, so easy, on an occasion like this, as to pitch the key of praise and regret too high. But there must be few, very few, among the right-thinking and more intelligent class of the inhabitants of the Western Presidency, who do not feel that in Lord Lamington, Bombay has had a statesman of a rare type for its ruler, during the last four years, and that it has been happy and fortunate in having him for its Governor. Strong but sympathetic, cautious but generous, assiduous and willing, at all times, in the service of the people entrusted to his care, Lord Lamington has maintained during his regime all the best traditions of his exalted office. In quitting his present post he can point to many great duties greatly performed, and not even the most carping critic of the Bombay administration will deny him this recognition. There may have been individual acts of his Government, some sins of omission, which the people may not have approved of, and even unhesitatingly condemned. But the people knew the man to whose care their destinies were entrusted, and during the very anxious and troubled days they have been living through of late, they have always considered it to be rare good fortune that they have had at the head of their own province a Proconsul endowed with so many fine and admirable gifts of a ruler and leader of men. The provincial proconsulship, here, has long ceased to be a bed of roses, and the experience of the last few years has shown how exacting and delicate have the duties of the head of the Administration become. To hold the balance even between the ruling and the ruled, the official and the non-official community and community, has been becoming an increasingly difficult task ; and it will be cheerfully conceded that Lord Lamington has dealt with all frankly and justly, without swerving to this side or that. Even when a full history of the regime, which has been destined to close so abruptly, comes to be written, it is to be taken that the full story will never be told of his struggles to give the good and withhold the evil, in spite of his counsellors, officials and the unofficial, European and Native. Lord Lamington has played the role of the Governor of Bombay, both socially and politically, with consummate tact and ability ; and people of all classes and creeds will regret that the regime which has been, on the whole, so sympathetic and beneficent should have come to its end so abruptly.

The *Akhbar-i-Soudagar* observes.—Universal regret will be felt for the painful necessity which has compelled his Excellency to resign. This is not the time to pass under review Lord Lamington's regime. But it will be admitted on all hands that in his Excellency we had a ruler who was as farsighted as he was keen, characterised by the greatest sobriety of speech and action, and uniformly inspired by the noblest sympathy for the people consigned to his care. When thinking of his Excellency's administration one's memory instinctively goes back to the days when Lord Reay presided over the destinies of the Bombay Presidency. Both had about them an air of old-world, chivalry. Upright and straightforward they were not persons to flinch in an emergency. Lord Lamington's lot was cast in stormy times, when reputation after reputation found a grave in all the other parts of India. If this presidency has escaped absolutely unscathed, the whole credit of it must undoubtedly be given to Lord Lamington. Under a less sober and strong-minded ruler it was not unlikely that this Presidency also would have succumbed to panic. But his Excellency preserved all through a perfect balance of mind and by his policy of sympathy, compromise and trust, a policy most openly avowed, avoided all those shoals and sandbanks which have proved to be the bane of the other provinces of India. Perhaps the real significance and worth of what his Excellency has done for this presidency may not be fully realised by all. But we will not be far wrong if we assert that, but for his Excellency, things would not have run as smoothly as they have. Evil elements were not wanting which would have vitiated the mind of a less discerning ruler. We have only to refer to the unholy Caucus, concocted in the shabbiest of spirits, to undermine the influence of Bombay's greatest and ablest citizen, Sir Pherozeshah Mehta. From the disgraceful doings and misdoings

SPEND BOTH SIDES OF YOUR RUPEES

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The Bombay Gazette.

SATURDAY, JULY 20, 1907.

LEISURELY AMERICA.

THE world is convinced that the American is a born "hustler," and it is therefore startling to read in a recent number of the *Monthly Review* that our Transatlantic cousins are exceedingly leisurely. It is no doubt salutary for man's self-conceit to have his most cherished opinions challenged, but we doubt whether a doctrine so diametrically opposed to universal conviction as that the Americans are essentially leisurely will succeed in establishing itself in the public favour. None-the-less there is much to be said in favour of this revolutionary pronouncement, and Mr. Horwill, the contributor, does not lack the authority of chapter and verse. He asserts that the American regards success as attainable by making a noise in the world, and certainly there is more "whirr and buzz" about American life than elsewhere, a thing which other peoples need not at all regret. Still less is this whirr and buzz desirable if it is not accompanied by speed and a quantity of accomplished work above the average. But there is very good evidence that it is not, and apparently the American has come to mistake the semblance for the reality, regarding clatter as synonymous with force or effort. As the rest of the world has allowed itself to accept without due discrimination the Americans' judgment on themselves, the sober caution of Mr. Horwill based upon an assemblage of striking facts is worth consideration. Having been long a resident in America—but not long enough to forget the conditions of life in Europe—he alleges that Americans have more spare time to play than any other people, by which he evidently means any European people. The hotels in New York are filled with dawdlers; there are a great number of public holidays and "sporting and athletic events make at least as great inroads upon business hours as in the country whose devotion to the muddied oaf has been so often bewailed." In his working days the American endures far more filching from his precious hours than the Englishman would tolerate. Lunches are not served with the lightning rapidity which is supposed and barbers are so leisurely that they ought to be paid by the hour. As regards the actual work done, the output by the end of the day in the average firm is not so satisfactory as in England; more time is spent in chatting and there is less concentration. As concentration is more difficult of attainment amidst bustle and clatter, we are not surprised to be told that American business men are somewhat deficient in this indispensable perquisite of success. Again, shopping "is a most painful trial of patience owing to the unconscionable time consumed in waiting for change and for the packing up of one's purchase." The writer of the article we are commenting on also suffered from the lack of promptness on the part of business firms in answering communications about their wares. A stationery House took a week to answer a request for specimens and prices. A book ordered from England was received three weeks later than if it had been ordered direct. A new ferule was required for a walking stick; it took ten days and cost sixty cents (nearly two rupees).

Nor do the Americans really economise time by the excellence or rapidity of their transport arrangements. An American official has declared "that the United States has probably the worst system of public highways of any civilised nation of the first class. Cyclists and automobilists find that their scope of enjoyment is extremely circumscribed in the rural districts. Even in the cities much unnecessary delay occurs owing to the badness of the roads, and the electric tram cars are much hampered by stoppages and blocks. In fact, the belief that New York is in advance of London in opportunities of "rapid transit" is not borne out by the facts. Coming to the railway system we find a number of magnificent trains accomplishing brilliant performances in the way of long distance runs. But these spectacular feats are only of value to a small portion of the public, nor does the average speed in these cases surpass the best English or French records. The point to emphasise, however, is that the service of fast trains as a whole is of no very high standard, and an American review recently concluded, after careful inquiry, that "in respect of the number and speed of fast express trains our railway service simply cannot compare with that of France and England. Again the cars are only entered at the end so that much delay occurs at the terminus. And the much vaunted "express" system of dealing with luggage is irritatingly slow. The lack of porters and the callousness of human life displayed by the Railway Companies are too well known to need mention, nor do they concern the matter before us. It might be supposed that the American postal service would be above reproach, but in residential New York there are even fewer deliveries than in Bombay Fort and about half as many in London. At Washington, the official capital of the Confederation, there are only three deliveries a day, and in some townships of nearly 2,000 persons all letters have to be called for at the post office. American journalism has a great reputation for speed, but, the recording of big disasters aside, it is doubtful whether this reputation is deserved. The reporting of speeches, for instance, is a lost art, and in cases where the speeches are not "released" beforehand days may elapse before they reach the public. For Congress speeches which are unpremeditated, editors have, apparently, to rely upon the official gazette which is published some days after the event. We are told that "nothing is ever seen in American journalism comparable to the regular achievement of our London and Provincial press day after day during a General Election. To provide well-written comment the next morning on political news that has not reached the office much before midnight appears to be a feat beyond the power of an American paper. "And the weekly papers are slower than ours not only in the publication of comment but of news." But nowhere is the leisureliness of the American more self-evident than in his conduct of legal affairs, and in government.

"In these matters America is pre-eminently the land of red tape. The delays in the administration of justice are a crying national scandal." It is a common thing for four or five years to pass before a murderer is executed. Civil cases sometimes require ten years for settlement. "It has been estimated than an English judge disposes of twice as many cases in the time as his American contemporary." The same tale might be told about the public services, whether of the construction of public buildings or of ships for the Navy. It is a very rare thing for vessels under contract to be finished within contract time, and the fines are universally remitted. Departmental reports are published greatly in arrears and, in conclusion, Congress sets an exceedingly bad example by continuing to discuss claims of compensation for damages of property, etc., received during the great Civil War more than forty years ago. From these instances it will be seen that in the land of noise and 'hustle things are, at least, not managed more expeditiously than elsewhere, and America supplies excellent confirmation of the time honoured proverb "More haste, less speed."

SMALL HOLDINGS ABROAD.

So much has been heard about Small Holdings that it is not amiss to consider how the proposal works abroad. No better country could be chosen for comparison than Denmark, essentially a country of peasant farmers. Some extremely instructive information on the situation in that country was published some years ago by Mr. N. P. Jensen, the Danish economist, who, after the minutest investigation, stated that the small holders of that country have, on an average, four-ninths of their area devoted to roots and green crops, as against the large holders' one-seventh. Further, the small holders for each 133 acres cultivated have 80 milch cows, as against the large holders' 20, while the proportion of pigs is two or three per 1½ acre on the peasant farms, as against 14 or 15 per 133 acres on large holdings where the land is good, and two or three only if the land is of inferior quality. The superiority of the peasant farmers' production cannot, therefore, be doubted. At the same time an official publication informs us that the increase in population from 1901 to 1906 was 139,000, of which 64,000 only, or less than half, was in the towns. Thus the rural exodus would seem to have been arrested. But when one goes deeper into the question it does not seem that all is well. According to Mr. Jensen the average net income from the peasants' thirteen acres, after paying his taxes and interest in the purchase money, is from £23 to £24. Nor even does he enjoy the additional benefit of the fruits of his own labour, for all the butter, eggs and bacon which his co-operation helps him to produce must be exported to enable him to pay the calls on his purse before his modest twenty odd pounds is left. The cultivator and his family must be content with a much more frugal fare. Black bread and skim-milk, margarine and American bacon and lard are all he can afford, and all he gets from year's end to year's end. The essential cause of this is to be found in the high price he must pay for his land. While land for large holdings on an average costs about £20 an acre and for middle-sized farms about £30, the small holder must pay for his holding from £40 to £45 an acre. The high value of land is the direct outcome of splitting up large holdings, for it has necessarily been followed by changes in taxation which benefit the large holder at the expense of the small. The acquisition of a small holding is immediately followed by the necessity for improvement to make it workable. Almost invariably the means are found in a mortgage. Several years ago it was estimated that the mortgage debt amounted to 55 per cent. of the value of all the farms in the country, or to about £55,000 for each little rural parish; but since then the farmers, and more especially the peasant farmers, have accumulated new mortgage debts at the rate of about £2,750,000 a year. It is, therefore, much more to be wondered at that the peasants are still able to lead a decent though extremely frugal life; that they are not, like the peasantry of Ireland, Flanders, and Switzerland, reduced to an eternal fare of potatoes. But they have to work early and late, and the great majority of them must work the best part of the year as agricultural labourers in order to make both ends meet. Their life is not one uninterrupted long misery, but it is poor and dreary in the extreme. They no longer work for themselves but for alien masters. It is one of the best examples of the danger of small holdings and, as regards England, it is accentuated by the fact that there is not the alien market for which to work.

BUSINESS BY MECHANISM.

Not many years ago an exhibition devoted solely to improved methods of dealing with business as carried on in the office would have been a failure and a source of amusement to the comic papers. To-day we have learned much from America as to the advantage of "hustling" and have learned that for success in hustling it is necessary to have not only good mental but good mechanical equipment. So the business-methods' exhibition has become a thing of interest to a very large proportion of the urban population of England, and the promoters of the recent exhibition at Olympia were assured of success from the first inception of the idea. Systems of filing and indexing, or, more exactly, cabinets for holding files and indexes, formed the greater part of the exhibits—and the greater part was American. The result was that the card system predominated, for that system is capable of much wider application than simply as a reference to letter files. In the United States cards are used for almost every purpose for which an English house keeps a book. Day-books, stock-books, cash-books, and ledgers can all be kept on this system. In England the card system has been widely used for keeping records of factory costs, goods in stock, and other minor records. With the card system a list of addresses need never be re-written because the address-book is full; nor, in ledger work, need the card be retained when the account has ceased to be current. With the use of coloured cards the system is well adapted for cross-indexing. Classification of a firm's customers can be made under districts, with sub-classification of towns and agents or salesmen. The manufacturers of filing cabinets and drawers, having had a good deal of experience in fitting up offices with cabinets, are generally willing to give advice to visitors as to the best way of adapting the "vertical" filing or card system to the visitor's business. Then again progress has brought forth a number of machines for performing ordinary office duties—the mechanical clerk, in fact. There are addressing machines, invoicing machines, circular folding machines and calculating machines, and one invoicing machine has been shown which writes in the day-book and makes out any number of copies of the invoice at the same time. But this is not all. The machine also makes calculations and sets down the total at the bottom of the invoice. If things progress at this rate the clerk will soon have to go "back to the land" and the manager act as office boy.

THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

The subject of the reorganisation of the Municipal Health Department is still under consideration and the point, at which the discussion was adjourned, left before the Corporation an amendment proposed by Colonel Collie which precisely meets the exigencies of the case. As Colonel Collie pointed out, the Committee had not given the Corporation the opportunities its members had enjoyed for studying the evidence which had led them to the conclusion in their report—which was, therefore, unconvincing. He urged the necessity for the entertainment of two competent men of a higher grade and on a more liberal scale of pay than the Divisional officers. We do not see how any Corporator, who appreciates the multifarious and responsible duties of the officers of the Health Department can oppose the scheme which Colonel Collie put forward in his amendment—except, as we suggested the other day, to refer the whole question back to the Committee with instructions to supply the further information desired which shall be considered hereafter, together with the reports of the Commissioner and the Executive Health Officer. As Colonel Collie sagely remarked, in commenting on the proposal to confine the lower appointments to local men, "there are certain matters on which the East may learn from the West and the West from the East, but in sanitary work I think it will be granted that the East must learn from the West, for sanitary work is in its infancy in this country. We are all struggling upwards, but your graduate who has never been out of India, what does he know of what you are struggling for? He has never seen anything better than an Indian town or village, and has perhaps never devoted serious thought to the important question of the health of communities." This was said without in the least desiring to deprecate locally qualified practitioners and it cannot be denied that every word Colonel Collie said was true. A scheme such as is propounded in his amendment must inevitably be adopted, or the future sanitary condition of Bombay will be worse than the present and there will not be the faintest semblance of efficiency in the Health Department.

His Excellency Lord Lamington, who had come specially to Bombay yesterday morning to receive Her Excellency Lady Minto on her arrival from England, left again for Poona at 0-30 a. m. Major Lee and Captain Talbot accompanied His Excellency.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. *Oriental*, with the homeward Mails of the 13th instant, arrived at Aden at 4-30 p.m. on Thursday.

Sir PERTAB SINGH of Idar is on a visit to Simla.

The Austrian Lloyd's s. s. *Austria*, from Bombay, arrived at Hongkong yesterday morning.

Mr. R. P. CADELL, I. C. S., who has been appointed Private Secretary to H. E. the Governor of Bombay, arrived here yesterday by the mail steamer *Persia*.

The question of electric lighting for the streets of Calcutta is still under consideration. The Calcutta Electric Supply Corporation propose to experiment first with Council House Street and Government Place, West.

Sir W. S. GILBERT, who is a Middlesex magistrate as well as the author of the Savoy operas, said to a small boy as he entered the witness-box at Edgware the other day. "Do you know what will happen to you in the future if you tell lies?" Boy: "Yes, sir." Sir W. S. Gilbert: "Then you know more than I do."

The Chesham Post Office has delivered to the right person a letter addressed in a singular manner. It was sent, without name, to a draper, and in addition to the words "Chesham, Bucks," there was a sketched plan, with the words, "Narrow alley, with old houses leading up steps, over railway, and to a hill where a view of town may be obtained."

From the 6th to the 12th instant, 3 Europeans, 3 East Indians, 11 Native Christians, 297 Hindus and 47 Mahomedans died within the limits of Madras, making a total of 361. The death-rate was 36·8 per mille, the mean for the ten previous years being 38·9. The deaths are thus classified:—Cholera 1, fevers 85, bowel complaints 54, and other causes 221.

We are authorised to announce that H. R. H. Prince Christian received at Schomberg House on Monday, 1st July, a Deputation of the Imperial Service College Trust consisting of General Sir Stanley Edwardes, Admiral the Hon. Sir Edmund Fremantle, Colonel Sir Reginald Hennell, the Rev. F. W. Tracy (Warden), the Rev. C. N. Nagel (Headmaster of the Senior School at Windsor) and Mr. Mervyn Voules (Headmaster of the Junior School at Bognor)—of the United Services College. The Deputation having placed before him a statement of the objects and working of the Trust, H. R. H. was graciously pleased to accept the position of President of the Imperial Service College Trust, in succession to H. R. H. the late Duke of Cambridge, the Founder.

The marriage between William Douglas Braithwaite, elder son of Canon Braithwaite, The Close, Winchester, and Vera Helen Forestier-Walker of Winsley Croft, Bradford-on-Avon, Wiltshire, youngest daughter of the late Major-General G. E. L. Walker, Royal Engineers, will take place quietly at Cawnpore in October.

The famous painter of cattle pictures, Lady Butler, wife of General Sir William Butler, has just been made the recipient of an unusual honour, the Lords Justices of Ireland, acting for the Lords Lieutenant, having appointed her one of the Governors of the National Gallery of Ireland for a term of five years. The appointment is a striking recognition both of Lady Butler's great talents as an artist and of her personal charm and distinction.

The council of the National Indian Association gave an "At Home" on June 27, in the Jehangir Hall at the Imperial Institute, the object being to promote social intercourse between Indian and English people. Lady Lyall, Lady Bayley, and the Secretary (Miss Beck) received the guests, who numbered about 200, and included Sir M. M. Bhownaggree, Sir Charles Lyall Sir Charles and Lady Stevens, Lady Hopwood, and Sir William and Lady Curzon-Wyllie.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

JARROW ELECTION.

The Situation in India.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JULY 5.

Mr. Morley has been subjected to some further heckling about the deportation of the two patriots, and Sir Henry Cotton has again distinguished himself by showing that a man who has held one of the highest posts in the Indian service can be as irresponsible as a Willie Redmond or a Surft Mac-Neill. On Monday night the ex-Chief Commissioner of Assam asked Mr. Morley if Lala Lajpat Rai during the course of his public career in India, extending over a period of 20 years, had ever been implicated in sedition or anti-British propaganda; and whether he had had laid before him and was able to indicate any speech or utterance or action by Lala Lajpat Rai at any time, which could in any way be considered to transgress the limits of legitimate and constitutional agitation.

Mr. Morley replied:—"Yes. I have seen public utterances of Lajpat Rai within the last two years which, as reported, are distinctly and strongly of the nature of anti-British propaganda, and can have no other meaning whatever. If the hon. member will read Lajpat Rai's Lahore speech quoted in the *Wafadar* of January 28, 1906, or his speech at Lyalpur reported in the *Punjabee* of March 27, 1907, he will find language, which I cannot think that the hon. member, who was engaged for so many years in working the Indian system of government, will consider as within the limits of constitutional agitation in India. These speeches, I will repeat, are not the only grounds or information for resort to the law of 1818". Sir Henry Cotton apparently has a thick skin and notwithstanding the snub administered to him by Mr. Morley, will no doubt not be deterred from inviting a fresh rebuke when he can find an occasion on which to frame another of his mischievous questions. Mr. Myer, who kept Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji out of the present House of Commons, intervened with a particularly egregious question. Was the language of Lala Lajpat Rai, he asked, any worse than that used by Mr. Hyndman? Mr. Morley of course did not reply and the Speaker said that notice of such a question must be given. The *Standard* commenting on these proceedings says:—"It seems difficult to excuse Sir Henry Cotton on the ground of insufficient knowledge. Yet he is evidently quite reckless as to his statements, and does not take the ordinary pains for escaping public discomfiture." Unfortunately it is not only Sir Henry Cotton who can be charged with making reckless statements. The *Standard* itself has been an offender in this way. In its issue of last Monday it published very prominently the following statement:—"Strong pressure has been applied to the Government by the extreme Radicals in regard to India. A persistent demand has been made for the recall of Lord Minto, and it is feared that Ministers may prefer sacrificing the Governor-General to driving the Radicals into hostility." Next day the *Tribune* declared the statement to be "mischievous and inaccurate", adding:—"Sir Henry Cotton, who persistently and openly opposes the Government on some aspects of its Indian administration, and who may be regarded as the leader of the Radicals in this matter, says he has never heard such an idea even mentioned, and that an attack on Lord Minto is the last thing in the minds of himself and his friends." May Sir Henry Cotton "be regarded as the leader of the Radicals on this matter?" It all depends upon what the *Tribune* means by the expression "the Radicals". I know of some Radical members who do not regard Sir H. Cotton as their leader in this matter. *Apropos* a long article printed by the *Standard* on Tuesday under the heading "The wave of Indian Unrest" has attracted a good deal of attention. The author is described as a non-official resident in India who knows the country well and has had exceptional opportunities of gaining information on the political and social conditions that prevail in Bengal, the Punjab and the Bombay Presidency with the adjacent States. The origin of the existing unrest in India he attributes to "the curious wave of nationality which has swept over Asia." After dealing with the situation in Bengal he refers to the Punjab, the administration of which he asserts has grown out of touch with the people. A very loyal Mahomedan, a faithful servant of the Government, told him the other day that the officials could think of no relation with the natives other than that of God Almighty to the beetle. "They are too big to have any communication with the old landed families. The Punjab Civilian has always imagined that he is the salt of the country. He is nothing of the sort; and the Punjab is not the best administered province in India. Moreover, the official class cannot realise that India has passed out of the strictly paternal system of government, and any criticism of the administration is looked upon as sacrilege". He concludes:—"If we could infuse an atmosphere of better manners into the English community here as a whole, we should do more to strengthen the bonds that unite the mass of the people to us than by any enlargement of the legislative councils." The *Standard* says with reference to the last mentioned sentence:—"This is a comment which, we are sorry to note, is becoming ever more common among those who know India best, and best remember the old traditions of the Civil Service. The 'competition *wallah*' but too frequently shows himself inferior in breeding and sympathy to the man who entered the Service by nomination. The behaviour of the well dressed noodles who distinguished themselves at the Coronation Durbar by openly jeering the proudest Chieftains of India, and eating ham sandwiches in the Jumma Musjid, were a less danger to the continuance of native respect for the Sirkar than the deterioration in the tone of those who live among the people and bear the burden of the Administration." But is not this a little unfair? I was unaware that the "well dressed noodles" referred to were competition-wallas. I thought they were globe-trotters. I have myself been told by natives of India visiting this country that occasionally very junior officials do not always treat them with becoming respect; I never heard any responsible Indian make a general charge of discourtesy against the Civil Service as a whole and if I had, I should not have believed it to be true. But the public here swallow all these charges.

JARROW ELECTION.

The result of the exciting contest on Tyneside gives greatly to think and it will, I suspect, cast a gloom over the reception that is taking place to-night in the spacious hall of the temple of luxury and ease on the Thames Embankment—otherwise the National Liberal Club. It has been known for some days past that it was anybody's victory, but the fact that so excellent a candidate as Mr. Spencer Hughes should be third on the list and that he should have polled 456 fewer votes than the Unionist and Tariff Reformers is, to say the least, unexpected. Obviously the effect of Mr. Hughes's defeat will be to widen the breach between both the Labourites and the Nationalists. It is not clear that even if there had been a stand up fight between Mr. Curran and Mr. Hughes that the latter would have triumphed. Liberal electioneerers say that Conservative working men, when they have no candidate of their own to vote for, support the Socialist nominee. Had this happened at Jarrow Mr. Curran would still be at the head of the poll, even though all the Irish electors had rallied to Mr. Hughes, which is perhaps a large assumption. The combined Labour and Conservative vote in the contingency suggested would have been 8,600 odd, while the Liberals and Nationalists combined numbered yesterday only 5,598. I have said that the defeat of Mr. Hughes, who is 1,200 behind Mr. Curran, will widen the breach between the Liberals and the Nationalists as well as that between the followers of Mr. Keir-Hardie and the supporters of Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman. It is, I suppose, hardly conceivable that the loss to the Liberals of what has hitherto been considered one of the most impregnable of their strongholds will drive the ministerialists to go on boldly for Home Rule and thereby recover the electoral support of the Irishry residing in English constituencies. Still it may not be without significance that Mr. Birrell in his speech in the House of Commons last night on the vexed question of University education adopted a most conciliatory tone towards the Nationalists and refused to accept Mr. Healy's blunt statement that he had been betrayed over the Irish Council Bill. Disappointed and surprised no doubt, but distinctly not betrayed. Moreover, Mr. Birrell went out of his way to declare with emphasis that he was perfectly willing at any moment to concede to Ireland "her own Home Rule Parliament."

LORD ROSEBERY.

Political dovecots were fluttered not a little on Saturday by what appeared like a definite announcement of Lord Rosebery's retirement from public life. The occasion of the announcement in question was the inauguration of a system of water supply that Lord Rosebery has presented to a Buckinghamshire village in the neighbourhood of Mentmore as a memorial to the late Lady Rosebery. Lord Rosebery was reported to have said that he had put the scheme into the hands of a trust apart from the Parish Council. This was for the simple reason that he wished to keep it out of parish politics. He had had, the report went on to say, a great deal to do with politics in his time, though, happy to say, he should have no more; but he believed there was nothing so keenly contested as an election for a parish council and if the water entered into that or if that entered into the water, the supply might not be so pure and undefiled as it was. The Editor of an enterprising Sunday paper telegraphed to Lord Rosebery to ask if the report was accurate and if the words seeming to employ his withdrawal from politics were to be taken literally. His Lordship replied:—"It seems to be a careless interjection loosely reported, and cannot bear literal interpretation." In a second message he said:—"Since answering your telegram I have looked at the *Times* report, which certainly bears out your interpretation, but there must be a mistake, and in any case the matter has no such significance." Lord Rosebery tells us what he did not say or did not mean, but does not mention what he did say and mean. Another meeting of the Liberal League is almost due, and it may not prove to be true, as some say, that the distinguished members of the Cabinet whom, when the present ministry was formed, he specially named as in a sense representative of his League, have thrown off their allegiance to its president. We may perhaps be nearer than some suppose to that division of the Liberal party, which was predicted almost before the polling at the last general election was completely over.

INDIAN CAVALRY DINNER.

There was a record gathering at the annual dinner of the Indian Cavalry Dinner Club held at the Whitehall Rooms last Saturday under the presidency of the Prince of Wales. His Royal Highness who had a most enthusiastic reception was supported, amongst others, by Major the Maharaja of Etkanir, General C. C. Egerton, General Sir H. H. Gough, Major-General Sir H. R. Green, Major-General G. C. Hogg, General Sir R. C. Low, Lieutenant-General F. Lance, General Sir D. J. S. McLeod, General Sir D. M. Probyn, and General Sir J. Watson. The Bombay officers present included Lieutenant-Colonel H. Daniell, Colonel A. W. Forbes, Major-General C. M. Griffith, Lieutenant E. D. Giles, Lieutenant G. S. Gordon, Lieutenant R. W. Grimshaw, Major H. C. Hogg, Lieutenant-Colonel W. Loch, Major C. H. Lewis, Lieutenant P. F. Norbury, Colonel D. G. Pitcher and Major H. H. Southey. The Central India Horse was also well represented, amongst those present being:—Lieutenant-Colonel A. J. Bannerman, Lieutenant-Colonel C. P. Campbell, Lieutenant C. G. Hoare, Lieutenant J. R. Hutchinson, Captain A. M. Kettlewell, Colonel C. G. W. Lowdell, Major-General J. Miller, Colonel C. Martin, Major A. B. Mayne, Major the Hon. H. D. Napier, and Colonel H. A. Vincent. The Prince of Wales, in replying to the toast of his health, which was drunk with great cordiality expressed his sense of the great pride he felt in being the Honorary Colonel of no fewer than five regiments of Indian Cavalry (1st Duke of York's Own Lancers, Skinner's Horse, 18th Prince of Wales' Own Tiwana Lancers, 26th Prince of Wales' Own Light Cavalry, 38th Prince of Wales' Own Central India Horse, and 39th Prince of Wales' Own Central India Horse) and added that no small part of the success which attended his recent tour in India was due to the fact that on his staff were four Indian Cavalry officers. His Royal Highness's compliment will no doubt be greatly appreciated by the officers concerned and by the regiments to which they belong.

THE NAVAL SCANDAL.

I had not space last week to refer to the report of the Committee of Public Accounts, disclosing a serious story concerning a contractor, and a defective rudder casting for one of H. Mrs. battleships. The whole matter is a case of "gross and deliberate fraud." "It appears," says the Committee, "that twelve months after this rudder casting was received and built into the ship the Admiralty were informed by a dismissed employee of the firm in question—that on a certain Sunday, the management collected some of the hands, and by means of electric welding concealed a large flaw in the casting. An examination of the man's story showed *prima facie* evidence that such a defect did exist and the Admiralty decided the casting must be replaced." The firm "strenuously denied the existence of any defect in the first casting," and offered to replace it by a new one. Two were supplied in succession and each found full of flaws. The Admiralty therefore decided to make the casting in the Dockyard and charge the contractors with the cost. The firm has since become bankrupt owing to loss of Admiralty orders and to the fact that the details of this transaction has become widely known.

REPEAL OF OBSOLETE LAWS.

A Bill for further promoting the revision of the Statute Law by repealing enactments which have ceased to be in force or have become necessary has passed the House of Lords and now awaits the consideration of the Lower House, if it is still permissible to so describe the "popular Chamber." The Committee is brought down to the end of 1900, *i.e.*, to the termination of the Nineteenth Century and of the late reign. The list is a long one, covering nearly 100 folio pages but so far as I have observed only three Acts relating to India are affected *viz.*, the Madras and Bombay Armies Acts 1893 (in part) the Oude and Rohilkand Railway Purchase Act 1888 (also in part) and the East India Company's Officers Superannuation Act, 1897, the last named being repealed as from November 30 next, by which time all cases under the Act will have been dealt with.

OLLA PODRIDA.

It is probable, I hear, that Sir James Mackay will visit India during the coming cold weather in connection with the enquiries of the Railway Committee recently appointed by the Secretary of State.

The marriage of the elder son of Mr. R. A. Willis and Miss Maud Temple, daughter of Colonel Temple, and niece of the late Sir Richard Temple, Governor of Bombay in the latter end of the Seventies, is to take place in London next Wednesday.

ELECTRIC TRAM CARS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Mass multiplied by velocity equals momentum, *i.e.* weight multiplied by speed is the impact or colliding force. This is an elementary mechanical problem. Now in making the car, propelled by electricity massive, a huge blunder has been made. Weight is an important factor, as shown in the above formula, contributing largely in rendering collision serious. The heavy wheels, their gearing, the bulky top, the weighty floor, constitute *dead* weight of a character, which from the point of danger is highly objectionable. Whatever the motor I have not cared to ascertain, the height assigned to the platform on which the seats are installed is in itself sufficient to show the disregard shown for the comfort of passengers. It is easy to bring down this platform, even if the motor is direct driven. Going up and down the crude stairs with no helping hand from the disobliging staff, it is a misery, especially to ladies, children, and the weak. Access to and exist from a street car should be as easy as possible. According to figures given by a scientific paper some parts of Bombay beat the record of the world in point of congestion and centralisation of population. A crowd of pedestrians streaming on the road compulsorily on account of want of foot-paths or filthy foot-paths, on the one hand; and excessively heavy vehicular traffic, due to the commercial importance of the city, on the other, expose the tram inevitably to accidents. From this point of view bulkiness or massiveness is highly undesirable. Bigger the wheel lesser the friction, rendering immediate dead stop a matter of considerable physical difficulty. For dead weight the Company pays, for dead weight the public suffers. I characterise, therefore, the design of the car ugly, and urge its immediate extinction. [illegible] control through electricity is great, and consequently the devices for stopping, starting, and putting the brake should be much more easy and quick in action. The cow-catcher is an important addition, and in order to minimise the effects of impact rubber lining or padding is necessary over it. Whatever goes to stop the disastrous consequence arising from accidents should be sought at any cost.

A. B. MASTER.

Bombay, July 13.

MR. HALDANE'S ARMY BILL.

PASSAGE THROUGH THE LORDS.

The Cadet Question.

AN UNDESIRABLE COMPROMISE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JULY 19.

The House of Lords has adopted a compromise amendment moved by Lord Esher in substitution for Lord Methuen's, which omitted the provision forbidding financial assistance to Cadet Corps and Elementary Schools where the scholars are under sixteen.

Lord Esher's amendment prohibits the grant of public money for Cadets, but permits County Associations to assist by grants of private money.

Lord Roberts supported the compromise for the sake of peace.

The Government has accepted the amendment, undertaking to support it in the House of Commons.

PARLIAMENT.

Discussion Curtailed.

LONDON, JULY 18.

Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman has announced that the Committee stage of the Evicted Tenants' Bill will be limited to three days.

It is understood that the discussion on the remaining Bills will be similarly curtailed.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Convention Ratified.

LONDON, JULY 18.

Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman announced that it was intended to ratify the Wireless Telegraphy Convention.

MANCHURIAN RAILWAY LOAN.

Immediate Success.

LONDON, JULY 18.

The Manchurian Railway Loan is already quoted at half per cent. premium.

INDIAN RAILWAY LOAN.

Underwriters' Liability.

LONDON, JULY 18.

The Underwriters of the East Indian Railway Loan will take about two-thirds of the amount.

FRENCH DIPLOMATIC CHANGES.

The Abyssinian Appointment.

LONDON, JULY 18.

M. Deville, from Addis Abeba, will replace M. Margeris, the French Commissioner on the Danube Commission, who has been appointed Minister at Bangkok.

M. Brice, Chief of the Tunisian Department of the Foreign Office, will replace M. Deville.

RIOTING AT PALERMO.

Police Attacked.

POPULAR EX-MINISTER ARRESTED.

LONDON, JULY 19

Rioting has occurred at Palermo, in consequence of the arrest of the Ex-Minister Nasi.

Stones were thrown and revolvers fired at the Police and Military, and a man was killed.

CEYLON RAILWAYS.

Sympathy at the Colonial Office.

LONDON, JULY 19.

Sir Henry Kimber and Messrs. Rosling and Talbot waited upon Lord Elgin and Mr. Morley at the Colonial Office, on the subject of railway extension in Ceylon.

They were favourably received, and the replies of the Ministers were sympathetic.

HEAT WAVE IN AMERICA.

Thousand Cases of Prostration.

LONDON, JULY 19.

Upwards of a thousand cases of heat prostration have occurred in Philadelphia yesterday and many in New York.

COLNE VALLEY BYE-ELECTION.

Socialist Candidate Elected.

LONDON, JULY 19.

Mr. Grayson Socialist candidate, has been elected for the Colne Valley division. He obtained 3,648 votes.

Mr. Bright, Liberal Candidate, obtained 3,495 votes and Mr. Wheler, Unionist Candidate, 3,227. Mr. Grayson replaces Sir James Kitson who was raised to the Peerage on King's Birthday last month.

ROGUE ELEPHANT AT BAREILLY.

Kills Mahout and Three Others.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, JULY 19.

A male elephant belonging to Commissariate Department at Bareilly became *must*, killed his *Mahout* and escaped to the city where he killed three more men before being recaptured.

KOREAN DEADLOCK

THE EMPEROR ABDICATES.

Resignation of the Ministry.

BARON HAYASHI IN SEOUL.

MARQUIS ITO APPEALED TO.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

LONDON, JULY 19.

A telegram from Seoul states that the Japanese Minister Hayashi has arrived.

The Emperor had a conference with his Ministers and consented to abdicate. He issued a rescript regretting that during the forty-four years of his reign national calamities had followed in rapid succession. The people's distress was so aggravated that he deemed it time to transfer the crown to the Crown Prince.

The Korean Elder Statesmen have written to Marquis Ito saying that they will support the Japanese if they deal fairly with the Emperor; otherwise the nation is prepared to die as martyrs.

LONDON, JULY 18.

The Korean Ministry has resigned.

THE UNITED STATES AND JAPAN.

Bellicose Agitation Explained Away.

LONDON, JULY 19.

The New York *World* is authorised to state that Mr. Roosevelt never ordered the Battleship Fleet to the Pacific and was unaware that an order had been issued to that effect. Manœuvres of battleships have been discussed for some time, but not in connection with the Japanese question. They may go to the Pacific, but their destination is not determined.

The *World* describes this as the death blow to the bellicose agitation.

THE ECLIPSE STAKES.

Result and Starting Prices.

LONDON, JULY 19.

The result of the Eclipse Stakes is as follows:—

Lally 1
Saucy 2
Bezonian 3

Won by a head, with two lengths between second and third horses.

There were seven starters.

The betting was:—5 to 1 Lally; 2 to 5 on Saucy, and 100 to 7 Bezonian.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JULY 19.

The following is the result of the Eclipse Stakes—distance 1 1/4 miles:—

Mr. W. Purefoy's Lally 1
Mr. W. Bass's Saucy 2
Lord Derby's Bezonian 3

Also ran.—Mr. J. Wardell's Lord Cartan; Lord Derby's Olympian; Sir J. Robinson's Gingal, and Lord Falmouth's St. Martin.

Starting Prices.—5 to 1 Lally; 2 to 5 on Saucy, and 14 to 1 Bezonian.

THE GOODWOOD CUP.

Latest Betting.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JULY 19.

The betting on the Goodwood Stewards' Cup is as follows:—

100 to 8 The Welkin;
100 to 7 Sourdine;
100 to 7 Master Hopson;
100 to 7 Pieman;
100 to 6 Merry Moment;
100 to 6 Rockbourne.
20 to 1 Sagamore;
25 to 1 Portland Bay;
25 to 1 Bill of Play.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, JULY 19.

Pooley, the Surrey wicket-keeper in the Sixties, is dead.

LOCUSTS IN LUCKNOW.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, JULY 19.

A flight of locusts passed over Lucknow yesterday afternoon from East to West occupying about an hour in their passage little or no damage was done to vegetation. This morning second and smaller flight travelling from South to North passed over the station.

SANITARY IMPROVEMENT IN RANGOON.

New Bye-laws Approved by Government.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JULY 18.

The Burma Government have ratified the Municipal Building Bye-laws framed by the Committee to specially provide for better sanitation, to check overcrowding in the cooly barracks and, generally, to introduce conditions of living which will compare favourably with the best hygienic conditions prescribed by Western methods of sanitation.

These innovations are specially welcome in parts of Rangoon town where plague claims a very high percentage of mortality.

MR H. G. Wells, the novelist, has taken to golf and, as might have been expected, he has an original complaint to make. He thinks, says the "News of the World," that in a game of such fascination and difficulty beginners ought not to be asked to pit their skill against the colonel at the first year of asking. "I ought," he says, "to be allowed to work up to the old warrior. There should be a Private Bogey against whom I could compete. After I had made a little progress I should be allowed to pit myself against Corporal Bogey and so work through the military gradations until I can meet the redoubtable colonel with some chance of success."

LORD LAMINGTON'S RESIGNATION.

Press Opinions.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 19.

The *Statesman* writing on Lord Lamington's resignation says:—

"There will be general and by no means merely conventional regret at the unexpected announcement that Lord Lamington has resigned the Governorship of Bombay, and the regret will be enhanced on account of the reason which has led His Excellency to take such a step at a time when more than ever before, it is necessary that the Indian Governors should be men of a broad and sympathetic spirit.

"Lord Lamington has shown that it is possible to gain and keep the esteem and confidence of both the races. His term of office has been uneventful when we compare the course of affairs in Bombay with the unrestful conditions prevailing in some other provinces, and it will be true to say that Western India owes much of its comparative tranquility to a Governor who has understood the temper of the people and has been vigilant to learn.

"A successor to Lord Lamington may not be easy to find, but Mr. Morley has an admirable opportunity of giving practical expression to his liberal views and sympathies."

PATHARIGHATTA MURDER CASE.

Execution Pending Result of Appeal.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 19.

Pending the result of an appeal to the Lieutenant-Governor the execution, which was fixed for the 26th instant, of Hurrish Chunder Mookerji who was sentenced to death penalty a few days ago by Mr. Justice Harrington for killing his mother-in-law and sister-in-law in the Patharighatta murder case, has been postponed.

PLAGUE IN INDIA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 18.

Plague returns for the week ending 1st instant, published to-day, show only 4,899 deaths in the whole of India, a decrease of 600 on the total of the previous seven days.

VICEROY'S VISIT TO BURMA.

Preparations of Welcome in Rangoon.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JULY 18.

The impending visit of His Excellency the Viceroy of India next November promises to be as loyal and enthusiastic as of yore. The various communities of the civil population have already decided upon their programme, and their desire to accord Their Excellencies a reception worthy of their august position has been illustrated by the anticipatory feeling disclosed by all classes to present congratulatory addresses to them along the Viceregal tour.

ENSUING MADRAS REGATTA,

Proposed Poona Crew.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JULY 18.

The Poona Boat Club are sending up a crew to compete at the Madras Regatta on the 23rd August. The crew will be composed of Hon. Lieut L. A. Faushawe, Lieut G.S. Graham, Lieut. E. K. Squires (stroke), Lieut Cunningham (cox) and Lieut Bell.

Poona beat the Madras fours last year and they are practising hard to achieve a similar triumph this year.

BENGAL FISHERIES.

Enquiry into Foreign Systems.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JULY 19.

Immediately on receipt of Mr. K. G. Gupta's Report on the Bengal Fisheries the Lieutenant Governor submitted the case to the Government of India recommending that an effort should be made to devise some sound scheme for the development of those fisheries.

It was proposed that as Mr. Gupta was going on leave he should devote a part of his furlough in visiting the fisheries of Great Britain, the United States and of France, and make enquires into the systems prevailing in these countries. It was further proposed that on Mr. Gupta's return he should resume charge of his enquiries in Bengal, assisted by an expert from Home.

These proposals were sanctioned by the Secretary of State.

Mr. Gupta is now in the United States in this connexion.

INDIAN RAILWAY BOARD.

Arrival of Members in Madras.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JULY 18.

Sir Frederick Upcott, Kt., Chairman of the Railway Board, on tour, and Mr. W. S. Wood, Member of the Committee, accompanied by their respective personal clerks, arrived in Madras yesterday evening from Simla.

Colonel Burn Murdoch, R. E., Agent of the Southern Mahratta Railway, accompanied by Mr. Shaw, Chief Auditor of the Southern Mahratta Railway, have also arrived from Bangalore.

The party leave for Ootacamund to-morrow night.

INFORMAL CONFERENCE HELD

MADRAS, JULY 19.

Sir Frederick Upcott K. C. V. O., C.S.I., Chairman, Messrs R. Wynne C.I.E; and W. H. Wood Members of the Railway Board had an Informal Conference at of noon today with the Chamber of Commerce, the Port Trust, the Deputy Postmaster General and the Trades Association. The meeting was not open to the Press.

RAMESWARAM SHIP CANAL.

Scheme Postponed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JULY 19.

It is understood that in view of the impending scheme of reorganisation of the Railways of Southern India consideration of the question of the construction of the Rameswaram Ship Canal is not at present actively engaging the attention of the authorities. An additional reason for the delay is that the engineering and irrigation experts have given it as their opinion that the Canal must be of greater depth and width than originally proposed and until the question whether the Canal should be of lighter draught or deeper draught is settled the scheme must be deferred.

THE BRIDES OF THE GODS.

District Magistrate's Views.

The following letter by Mr. A. F. Maconochie, District Magistrate, Ratnagiri, on the above subject, is included in the enclosures to the Government Resolution already referred to:—

With reference to Government Resolution No. 2843 of 25th May last, I have the honour to submit the following report, after consulting the principal officers and some leading Native gentlemen of this district.

The practice, of which the memorialists complain, exists here only in the three southern talukas of Malvan, Devgad and Vengurla. The girls are married by a ceremony called Shej, not to Khandoba, as in the Deccan, but to a dagger, no doubt regarded as the emblem of whatever deity is selected, in temples dedicated to Ravalnath, Bhutnath (or Vetal), or Mahuli. The effect is the same, however; the girls become theoretically temple-servants, and practically prostitutes.

There is a general consensus of opinion that the practice is a bad one. But many doubts are expressed as to the means of repressing it, and as to the wisdom of interference by Government.

I take it that Government only contemplate the prevention of this practice in the case of minor girls, that is, girls under the age of sixteen, as defined in Sections 372 and 373 of the Indian Penal Code. To prohibit it in the case of girls over that age, full-grown young women, would be a serious interference with the religion, manners and customs of the people that would evoke grave resentment. While human nature continues to be what it is prostitution will continue all over the world; total repression of it is impossible, and attempts to effect this only give rise to greater evils, as the Venetian Republic once discovered on a celebrated occasion. You cannot make people virtuous by Act of Parliament, and in this instance you have to reckon not only with ordinary human instincts, but with a sort of religious sanction to the whole affair. Thus, if a grown-up young woman, of her own free will, with the consent of her relatives, and with the blessing of the priest, choose to adopt in this fashion the life of a prostitute, it seems quite impossible to prevent her.

Girls under sixteen, however, should be protected from such disposal of their future at a time when they are too young and ignorant to understand what it really means. A recent decision of the Bombay High Court seems to show that their case is covered by the present law and that the performance of the Shej ceremony in such circumstances is illegal. If there is any doubt on the subject it should be cleared up by fresh legislation, if necessary, making everybody concerned in the transaction liable to punishment. Here the people have already taken the hint, and the ceremony of dedication is now, I learn, usually delayed till the girl is over sixteen. But when there is any strong desire to evade the law the parties just cross the Sawantvadi or Goa frontier and get the ceremony performed, without let or hindrance, in the State or in Portuguese territory. I do not know whether the authorities there would co-operate with us in this matter by making their law on the point the same as ours.

Beyond making the law quite clear, and inflicting really heavy penalties on offenders, I do not see what we can do. I do not believe in taking girls away from their natural environment and bringing them up in orphanages. When a girl has once had the Shej ceremony performed the harm is done and she had better stop where she is for she could not even marry any man unless she changed her religion, which is what the memorialists expressly say they do not want. She is done for according to our ideas; or well established in a recognised and lucrative profession according to the idea of her friends and relations. We must not be led away by sentiment in such matters. We cannot stop the custom of dedicating girls to these gods. All we can do is to prevent the dedication of them in their helpless childhood: once they are of age their life is their own concern, not ours.

It would be interesting to know what the Governments of Madras think of this question. There, I believe, the custom is almost universal, nearly every temple having girls of this class, called "Dasis," attached to it. The opinion of the Portuguese and French Governments and of the Native Chiefs might also be of advantage. Here, for example, as I have said above, just across our border, on two sides of the district, in the Savantvadi State and in Goa, the dedication of minor girls goes on unchecked. It is obvious that the law, to be really effective, must be the same in the different jurisdictions adjoining each other.

Mr. K. B. Perdee, of Poona, wrote as follows to Mr. A. H. A. Simcox, Collector and District Magistrate, Poona:—

In compliance with the request contained in your No. 6536 of the 7th instant, forwarding for opinion copy of the Government Resolution on a memorial from the Honourable Dr. R. G. Bhandarkar and others, complaining of the prevalence of a custom of marrying young girls to Hindu gods, I have the honour to make the following remarks.

I fully sympathise with the Honourable Dr. Bhandarkar and others in the motive which has prompted them to move Government in this benevolent cause. But I am unable to see how it will be practicable for Government to do more than take measures to have the law on the subject stringently enforced, as suggested in the memorial. The criminal law cannot go beyond punishing the offender; and it is not easy to perceive how the law as laid down in the Penal Code might be made so elastic as to include a provision for the proper guardianship of the child whose illegal marriage with the idol forms the subject of the prosecution. If the law were so shaped as to include a provision for the further protection of a girl illicitly married to an idol, there is no earthly reason why it should not be extended a little further and made to protect from a life of immorality a woman who has formed the subject of a prosecution for adultery. In fact, if the principal of interference by Government to counteract all kinds of moral and social evils were admitted, Government would have to undertake new functions which it would hardly be possible for them to adequately discharge, to say nothing of the cost they would involve. Suppose, for instance, that Government accepted the suggestion of the memorialists in this case, and undertook to provide for the proper guardianship of the child, how would they proceed to carry out this undertaking? What proper guardian would be found among the relatives and kinsmen of the girl who could be certified to have a better sense of his position and responsibility than the one who has been condemned for having abused his trust? And if no such proper guardian were found, and the girl is not to be handed over to a Christian Mission, is Government prepared to found an asylum and take charge of such girls? Should Government be in a position to maintain these helpless creatures until they were able to follow an honest and independent occupation on their own account, I should certainly be delighted to see the suggestion contained in the memorial carried out. I doubt, however, if Government could, with due regard to their policy in such matters, undertake such business. It would establish a precedent which might force them, hereafter, to accept similar duties connected with social or moral evils; and if the principle were carried to its logical sequence, the position of Government would become simply insupportable. As regards the question of people themselves co-operating with Government by founding asylums for the purpose, it is curious to observe that not a word is said about it in the memorial by those who would apparently like to pose as philanthropists without undergoing any self-sacrifice. They certainly gave an assurance that the missionaries would be perfectly able to restrain their cupidity, and would be content to remain passive onlookers. But I cannot persuade myself to congratulate the missionaries on their promise that they mean no mischief by subscribing to the memorial. On the contrary I should certainly have rejoiced if the memorialists had shown practical sympathy with the cause by offering to establish an asylum for the maintenance of these destitute girls, and thus met Government half way, so as to show that they are in real earnest about the matter and want Government help in point of legislation along.

To sum up, it is hoping against hope, in my opinion, to expect Government or the people to go about the right thing and eradicate the evil. Each party may have its own difficulties, which it cannot easily combat. But whatever the cause, the result is easily foreseen. We can only trust to the spread of education and the prevalence of better moral ideals to contend with this and other moral and social evils and to triumph over them in the fulness of time.

RANGOON PORT TRUST LOAN.

Sixteen and a Half Lakhs at 4 Per Cent.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JULY 19.

The Burma Government have authorized the Port Commissioners to raise a loan of Rs. 16,31,000 at 4 per cent., repayable in 1951, for carrying out certain works connected with the Rangoon Port.

Tenders are invited for the whole or part of the loan against debentures repayable at par on 15th September, 1951.

The debentures will be for sums of Rs. 500 or multiples thereof bearing interest at 4 per cent. per annum payable half yearly at the Bank of Bengal, Bangoon, upon presentation.

Tenders will be received at Calcutta and Bangoon up to noon on 15th August.

THE POONA SEASON.

Military and Sporting Affairs.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JULY 18.

THE all-round strength of the Gymkhana cricket this year was clearly demonstrated last Thursday, when the Bombay Islam C. C. were met and defeated. Light rain on Wednesday night had affected the pitch slightly and, though not slow, the ball was getting up very straight off the ground and bumping; this was particularly the case in the morning and the wicket played better towards the end of the day. Islam won the toss and elected to bat, but made no show at all against the bowling of Crump and Greig; the former was bowling down the hill very fast, and the ball was continually getting up in a hasty way, quick off the pitch. The first seven wickets fell for 25 runs, but the last three batsmen stayed in a bit, while Mahamood played very good cricket and hit well; his score of 27 was half the total of the innings, which realised 55, and under the circumstances was an excellent display, as no one else on the side shaped at all well, and most of them seemed rather afraid of Crump.

Crump and Greig bowled very well, the former taking 4 for 21 and the latter 5 for 24, the last wicket falling to Hinde who had an over or two at at the end of the innings. The fielding was very good all round, Purcell making a very good catch in the stops off Crump, while Tillard and Hinde also held good ones. Curtis was very prominent behind the wickets as he stood up and took Crump, who several times hit him on the body, very pluckily and very well and hardly let anything past him.

On Poona going in to bat they fared as badly at first as the other side had done, the first six wickets falling for 26 runs. The first three men all got out in the same way, being caught at very short leg off a rising ball. Then Curtis joined Rutter who had gone in at the fall of the third wicket and the pair stayed together till the Islam score was safely passed, Poona winning the match by four wickets; Curtis, who made 13, played a most useful innings, as he stayed in with Rutter when things were looking black, and the partnership for the seventh wicket realised 51 runs. Hinde's 34, helped Rutter to put on 92 for the eighth wicket, and the bowling rather went to pieces at the end of the innings; Crump made 17 and Greig, who went in last but one, got 27 not out, the innings closing for 220. Rutter played a magnificent innings for 105; going in when the bowling had the upper hand, he played with the utmost confidence and with the exception of a weak stroke, at 41, off which he should have been easily caught at short leg, and another chance at 40, he made no mistake; he hit well all round the wicket, his cutting, and placing to leg being particularly good. Mullaji was the most successful bowler for Islam, taking six wickets for 63 runs.

Islam went in again for half an hour's batting, and in that time lost five wickets for 33 runs, Ling taking 3 for 7, and Purcell the other two, and there were still some bowlers on the side left who had not had a try with the ball. Carnegy held a very hot catch at point off a hard cut. This match showed the strength of the team in every department of the game, as after the early batsmen had failed the last few members of the side, which may be said to be "tailless," made more than enough to win; while in the Islam second innings, other bowlers than the ones who got them out first time, were just as successful.

A Gymkhana "A" team played the Poona Cadets on the Volunteer ground on the same day, and were robbed of victory by time, the Cadets with one wicket to fall still wanting 40 runs to save the game. The wicket was very rough and bumpy and it took a hard hit to get runs, as the ground was rough and soft and the ball did not travel well. Davis made top score with 59 not out, and played a very good and plucky innings; while Fanshawe, Holbrooke and Bowle were the successful bowlers.

The 121st Pioneers, who are well remembered in Bombay as the Marine Battalion, played the Gymkhana on Saturday, and did very well. It is no small thing for a single native regiment to play the strong Gymkhana team, yet when rain stopped play soon after five o'clock, Greig was well set, and in all probability the regiment would have won the match. The Gymkhana batted first, Lucas and Phillips putting on 76 for the first wicket; the former played steady sound cricket for his 19, while Phillips played very freely for 56, making most of his runs by a very effective if somewhat unorthodox stroke to leg: he is evidently possessed of a most excellent eye and brought off this shot fairly regularly once or twice an over, being apparently as indifferent to the length of the ball he treated thus unceremoniously, as he was to whether it was straight or crooked.

After this, Greig, who had previously had an unsuccessful try with the ball went on again, and completely defeated the rest of the side, taking six wickets for 18 runs, or six for 35 in the innings. A complete rot set in, and none of the other batsmen did very much, the score which at first looked liked reaching a total eventually being 149, all out. Carnegy and Subadar Sher Khan, the father of whom is a member of the Poona Islam team, took two wickets apiece. Two excellent catches were made in the out field, disposing of Phillips and Wilmot.

The 121st Pioneers lost four good wickets for 50 runs, when a heavy thunderstorm soon after five o'clock put an end to any possibility of further play, leaving the game in an interesting and even condition; the Pioneers with seven wickets to fall being 100 runs in arrears, but with Greig who played as well as we are accustomed to see him for 33, still in, anything might have happened: his was the dominating personality of the game. With the exception of Phillips, who punished him severely, no one could shape at his bowling at all, and he never looked like getting out when he was batting and made most of the runs scored. If only the rain had held off, the match might well have ended in victory for the Pioneers and a personal triumph all round for Greig.

The match Over Thirty *vs.* Under Thirty last Tuesday was unfortunately delayed by a sharp shower of rain in the middle of the afternoon, which just prevented a definite conclusion being reached. Both sides were strongly represented, the most noticeable absentee being Rutter who did not turn out for the Elder side. The cricket was bright all through, and it was a pity that the game could not have been finished, in which case I think the Under Thirty would just have won.

The wicket was fast and good and hardly justified the smallness of the score made, though the ball did certainly get up a bit once an over or so, and a good deal of the batting was rather feeble. Under Thirty batted first and were all dismissed for 152, the chief contributor towards the score being Anstruther, who played a very good innings for 51. Bowle also made a useful addition to the score, but some of his strokes looked distinctly risky, and the remainder of the side did not assist very much; Hinde and Greig who got most of the wickets between them both bowled very well; and the fielding was good all round, Bain whose first appearance it was in a match this year making a very good catch: it is a great pity he cannot away to play oftener.

On the Over Thirty going in, they did not start very well, losing several wickets cheaply, the other side being fortunate when Greig's partner called him for an impossible run to third man, which resulted in his losing his wicket. However, Field came to the rescue and played an exceedingly good innings for 42, and received a certain amount of support from Leslie, 14, who was out to a good catch low down at third man by Tillard, and Mead. The light got very dull towards six o'clock and the later batsmen found great difficulty in getting a sight of the ball. The ninth wicket fell just on time with the score at 133, the match thus ending in a draw, Over Thirty with 20 runs to make and one wicket to fall having slightly the worst of it. Crump was not so successful as usual in bowling. Purcell and Bowle, the latter of whom got his arm into the trees over the screen at the lower end getting most of the wickets. The fielding was rather uneven, two or three catches being missed, while Anstruther at mid off and Lowman at square leg held good ones.

Not much Polo has been possible this last week on account of the heavy thunderstorms that have fallen on several afternoons; however, a few chukkers were got in before the rain at Poona on Friday and some players went out to Kirkee on Monday. As a result of practising together several of the teams are beginning to come on very well, especially that of the 26th Light Cavalry. We are very glad to hear that the Bombay Gymkhana intend entering a team for the Junior Tournament. The 34th Poona Horse are also sending up a team, which will probably be a good one, and a scratch team is being got up in Poona by Captain Lucas; so there will be a good entry of at least eight teams.

The Polo Committee, with the sanction of General Richardson the donor of the Challenge Cup, have altered the length of the Junior Tournament from six to five chukkers. It was considered that the new 7 1/2 minutes chukkers, all in, take so much out of the ponies, that six chukkers were too many for a tournament in which the number of ponies is limited to 14. In the Open Tournament this year too the number of chukkers has been reduced from eight to six but as a team may enter 24 ponies, this allows each player a fresh pony for every chukker, unless so he get crocked.

The Hounds had a really fine run last Sunday, the first of the season; the meet was at the fifth milestone on the Alandi Road, and after the heavy rain on Saturday many people did not turn out, as they thought the going would be too heavy—whereby they lost what may prove to be the best run of the season. A Jack was quickly found and made off in the direction of the Sisters Hills. There is a lot of black cotton soil and cultivated ground about in this part but our Jack managed to take a line that avoided most of it and the going was nearly all excellent: he ran round to the north of the Sisters and then doubled back between them and was eventually lost on the steep slopes of the Eastern Hill. It was reckoned to be a six miles point, and Hounds were soon after taken home as so early in the season they had had enough after such a fine run.

A Poona Four is going to be entered for the Madras Regatta, which is held about August 23rd, and a boat has been out for practice several times lately, composed as follows:—Fanshawe, Graham, Squires and Cunningham (stroke), Bell (cox); but the crew has not yet been finally settled upon. With the number of good oars available a good crew should be got together, but the time of year is against rowing, as heavy rain will flood the river so as to make it impossible to take a boat out, and in any case the water is rough and against good rowing.

There was another good run this morning when the meet was on the Bombay Road, two miles beyond the Harris Bridge; a Jack was found which gave a good run down between the road and railway towards Chinchwad for some distance, and then crossed over the line, leaving the old field pounded by a wire fence. When they eventually got across by a gate, and followed on they found that the hounds had killed the Jack in the river by themselves before anyone at all was up. After all the rain we have had lately the going was very heavy, but there was a good field out numbering some fifty all told. Frenchman is again this year running a motor car out to the meet, which starts from the Club of Western India; as I have heard several complaints lately that the car is booked full already for every meet, there would seem to be room for more enterprise of this kind. It is undoubtedly a very great convenience to many people when the meet is at some distance away from Poona.

ARRIVAL OF LADY MINTO.

HER EXCELLENCY LADY MINTO who has lately been to England, returned to India yesterday by the English Mail steamer *Persia*. Yesterday morning his Excellency Lord Lamington, Governor of Bombay, had arrived from Poona, to receive her Excellency. The Mail steamer *Persia* anchored in the harbour off Cross Island at about 10 a.m., when Captain G. H. Hewett, R. N., Director, Royal Indian Marine, and Lord Francis Scott, A. D. C., to H. E. the Viceroy, proceeded on board the Mail steamer in the R. I. M. Launch *Aid* to receive Her Excellency. At about 11-30 o'clock the *Aid*, conveying Her Excellency and party, returned to the Government Dockyard landing steps, where special arrangements had been made for the landing. A small but beautiful shamiana had been erected near the landing place and crimson cloth was laid from the steps. On landing at the dockyard Lady Minto was welcomed by H. E. Lord Lamington, who had arrived at the Dockyard a few minutes after the steamer had anchored. Amongst others present were Mr. J. Macdonald, Major Lee, Military Secretary, and Captain Talbot, A. D. C. to H. E. Lord Lamington, Commander Rowan, and Lieutenant Philbrick. After standing a few minutes in conversation with those present Her Excellency, accompanied by Lord Lamington, and Captain Hewett drove to the residence of the latter, and there stayed until the evening as the guest of the Director of the Royal Indian Marine. Her Excellency seemed to be in good health and excellent spirits.

Lady Minto, accompanied by Lord Francis Scott, and Captain R. C. Jelf, A.D.C., left yesterday evening for Simla, by the Punjab Mail train. A large crowd of people had collected outside the platform to have a glimpse of Lady Minto's face. Her Excellency in company of Lord Lamington, Captain Hewett, Director, Royal Indian Marine, and staff arrived at the station at 5-50 p.m. Mr. Ebrahim Adamjee Peerbhoy had presented her Excellency a suberb flower bouquet, which was gracefully accepted. After shaking hands with Mr. Ebrahim Her Excellency entered the Viceregal Saloon which was specially sent for her, and spent a few minutes in conversation with Lord Lamington. Her Excellency having bid good-bye the train steamed off at six o'clock. The train was in charge of Mr. Alexander, District Traffic Superintendent, G. I. P. Railway, and Mr. Longley, Assistant Police Superintendent.

SEASONAL REPORT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 19.

To-day's crop telegrams are eloquent of anxiety which is being felt throughout Upper India consequent on the poverty of the Monsoon.

The United Provinces report food-grain prices as rising in almost all the districts in consequence of the uncertainty of prospects, and some scarcity of fodder and water is beginning to be complained of.

The Central Provinces record scarcity of rates in nine centres and the germination of sowings as defective over half of the total area, and the case of the Punjab and Rajputana is not very different, the south-eastern districts of the Punjab being especially in straits.

The following telegram from the Government of Bombay was sent to the Government of India, dated 17th July:—

Good rain during week in parts Thana, Kanara, Sholapur and Bijapur, moderate in parts Kolaba, Ratnagiri, Ahmednagar, Poona, Satara, Belgaum, and Dharwar, and slight in parts Sind, Gujarat, Khandesh, Nasik, Kathiawar, Baroda, Cutch, Palanpur, Mahi Kantha and Rewa Kantha. Inundation in Sind not satisfactory. More rain generally needed for kharif sowing which is retarded in parts Karachi, Sukkur, Gujarat Deccan, Karnatak, Cutch, Rewa Kantha and Mahi Kantha. Sowing continues elsewhere. Transplantation progressing in parts Larkana and Konkan, but retarded in parts Kolaba, Ratnagiri, Kanara, Nasik and Poona. Seedlings in good condition except in parts Karachi, Sukkur, Gujarat, West Khandesh, Poona, Belgaum, Baroda, Cutch and Rewa Kantha where suffering for want of sufficient moisture. Fodder supply generally adequate. Agricultural stock in good condition. Drinking water sufficient. Supply of water for irrigation improving. Quantity of food-grains purchasable per rupee in Karnatak 23 to 43 per cent. in Deccan 6 to 29 per cent., and elsewhere 12 to 45 per cent less than normal. During week ending 6th instant 25 persons relieved gratuitously in Belgaum.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 19.

The following Officers of the British Service are appointed to the Indian Army and posted the regiments as stated:—

Lieut. Peel, Somersets, to the 16th Rajputs.

2nd Lieut Horusby, Leicesters, to the 19th Punjabis.

2nd Lieut Falkland, Leicesters, to the 13th Rajputs.

Lieut. Rumbulow Pears, Royal Scots, to the 2nd Battalion 6th Gurkhas.

Lieut. A. Riddell, Essex Regiment, to the 74th Punjabis.

2nd Lieut. Roberts, Northamptons to the 38th Dogras.

Colonel V. A. Scoatch and Capt. G. Drage Indian Army are permitted to retire from the service.

Captain Leslie 30th Lancers, has been selected as Officiating Assistant Cantonment Magistrate at Mhow.

Colonel G. J. Shaw, Indian Army, succeeds Colonel Mackenzie Kennedy as A. A. G. Secundrabad Division.

Major H. J. Barton B. E. is posted to the Quetta Division Military Works, on return from leave.

THE LATEST FROM HOME.

THE WEEK'S MAIL SUMMARY.

[SPECIALLY PREPARED BUDGET.]

LONDON, JULY 5.

HOME.

Court.—The King laid the foundation-stone of the extension of the British Museum on June 27, and was present at the trooping of the colour on the 28th, when his Majesty's birthday was officially celebrated. The King inspected the Hon. Artillery Company on the 28th and the Yeomen of the Guard on the 29th. His Majesty spent the week-end with Mr. L. Harcourt, at Nuneham, and on Monday opened the Union Jack Club.—The Birthday Honours include peerages for Sir J. Kitson, M.P., Sir J. Blyth, Sir S. Montagu, and Mr. A. Peckover, Sir W. H. Holland, M. P., Mr. J. E. Barlow M. P., Mr. J. A. Dewar, M.P., Mr. F. Edwards, M. P., and Colonel Ivor Herbert, M.P., are among the ten new baronets; and the 31 new knights include Mr. A. Billson, M.P., Mr. W. R. Cremer, M.P., Mr. M. Levy, M.P., Principal Donaldson, of St. Andrews, Mr. W. S. Gilbert, Prof. Herkomer, Prof. Laughton, Mr. Orchardson, R.A., and Prof. Rhys.—The King has instituted an Indian Distinguished Service Medal.—The German Emperor and Empress are coming to visit the King and Queen in November.—The Prince of Wales presided on Monday at the annual meeting of the Imperial Cancer Research Fund.

Dr. Barnardo's Homes.—Founder's Day was celebrated on Saturday at Barkingside.

Cricket.—On Saturday Essex beat Kent by eight wickets, Worcestershire beat Gloucestershire by an innings and 109, Northamptonshire beat Derbyshire by eight wickets, M.C.C. beat Oxford University by an innings and one run, and Lancashire beat Somerset by an innings and 102. Surrey drew with Warwick. Hampshire with Sussex, and Yorkshire with Leicester. On Tuesday Sussex beat Oxford University by an innings and 51. Winchester beat Eton by nine wickets. —The South African Test match and other matches in progress on Wednesday were stopped by rain.

Drama.—"The Heart of the Machine" by Antonia R. Williams has been produced at the New Royalty, where also a farce by J. S. Clouston, "The Pocket Miss Hercules" has appeared at a matinee.

Ecclesiastical.—Convocation of Canterbury met on Tuesday at Westminster, and on Wednesday the Upper House passed resolutions on the housing of the poor.—The Bishop of Sodor and Man has been appointed Bishop of Newcastle.—"General" Booth was welcomed home from Japan and Canada at a great Salvation Army demonstration in the Albert-hall last week.—The Royal Commission on the Church in Wales has resumed its sittings.

Law.—The von Eckhardstein divorce case is still being heard.—Messrs. Greenwell, solicitors, have obtained judgment for £3,000 damages for libel against Mr. John Lewis. General Sir G. C. Bird is charged with misappropriating £114 entrusted to him for the Soldiers' and Sailors' Families Association.—The Court of Appeal has decided that clergymen must pay income-tax on the Easter offerings of their congregations.

Lord Lister has been presented with the freedom of the City of London. Lord Curzon was on Wednesday presented with the freedom of the Merchant Taylors' Company.

Naval and Military.—The body of Lieut. Martin-Leake, R. E., the second of the missing military balloonists was found on Saturday in the Channel.—Lord Charles Beresford's squadron has been hospitably entertained at Grimsby.—A return is issued showing the warships, building and built, of the seven chief naval Powers.

Olympic Games.—The programme for the international Olympiad in London next year is issued.

Parliament.—In the House of Lords on June 27 Lord Elgin explained the Government's views on East African questions. On July 1 there was a discussion on the administration of the Irish Land Purchase Act. On the 3rd, the Government's policy regarding the Sugar Convention was criticized by Lord Denbigh.—In the Commons, on the 27th, Mr. Birrell introduced the Bill to reinstate evicted tenants in Ireland; and the Board of Trade vote was passed after discussion. On the 28th the Telegraph (Money) Bill was read a second time, after a statement by Mr. Buxton on the Post Office telephone business. The Australian States Constitution Bill and the Evidence (Colonial Statutes) Bill were also advanced. The Finance Bill was discussed on July 1, and an amendment to reduce the tea duty was negatived by 195

THE SITUATION IN EUROPE.

The Hague Conference.

The Hague, June 30 (*Times*).—This week a salutary restriction of the labour of the Conference will take effect, and in future no sittings will be held on Mondays or Saturdays.

The last of the Saturday sittings was that of the sub-committee on the laws of usages of land warfare dealing with (1) the opening of hostilities; (2) the rights and obligations of neutrals on land. A *questionnaire* has been circulated regarding the desirability of an international understanding on the necessity of a declaration of war; of a subsequent fixed date for the opening of hostilities; of a notification to neutrals, and on the eventual consequences to belligerents who should disregard the suggested arrangements. France has submitted detailed proposals, and the Russian representative yesterday intimated that he would produce an independent project.

FLOATING MINES.

The subject of floating mines in extra territorial waters is one of great importance. The British delegation has submitted to the Conference proposals to the effect that floating mines are prohibited, as well as mines which when liberated from their moorings do not automatically become innocuous. After further prohibiting the employment of submarine mines for establishing and maintaining a commercial blockade, the British proposal declares that belligerents may not employ any kind of submarine automatic contact mines except in their own or the enemy's territorial waters. In the case of fortified naval ports the zone for mines may not be extended for more than ten miles from the position of guns on land. Some controversy having arisen as to what constitutes a "naval port," the British proposal defines those as ports "which possess a large graving dock are furnished with all materials necessary for the construction and repair of warships, and have a personal of workmen maintained in time of peace by the State for naval constructions and repairs."

The proposal likewise makes provision for due notification between the belligerents at the close of hostilities regarding the position of mines placed near the enemy's coasts, with a view to the speedy removal of the mines, and it enjoins due precautions in the interest of neutral shipping and expresses a desire that in general measures should be adopted to render all mines innocuous within a certain period.

The Japanese have made some alternative suggestions regarding the mine area which would seem reasonable, if it be the fact that all mines can be provided with an apparatus which will automatically render them innocuous after the lapse of certain time. But it is reported that from another quarter come objections which practically amount to the claim on the part of a belligerent of a right to disseminate these mines at any distance from its own or the enemy's coasts. According to this conception of international obligations it would be possible for a distant belligerent Power to lay submarine mines, immediately on the outbreak of hostilities, in, for example, the Channel or even the Strait of Gibraltar. This is a question which concerns the shipping interests not only of Great Britain, but of Powers like France and Germany, far more vitally than the right of capture, since the latter is perhaps the only species of effective warfare which can be described as bloodless. A Power which encouraged the maintenance of a state of international law admitting the probability of calamities like the promiscuous destruction of international commerce off the Thames and the Elbe, and in the English Channel, the Sound, and the Strait of Gibraltar by the sporadic and secret dissemination of submarine mines on the outbreak of war could hardly justify itself to its own subjects far less to the conscience of the civilised world.

There were no formal meetings on July 1. The chief plenipotentiaries were received in special audience by Queen Wilhelmina, and in the evening her Majesty gave a "soiree," to which all the delegates had the honour of being invited.

THE DISARMAMENT QUESTION.

Paris, June 30.—The special correspondent of the *Matin* at St. Petersburg states that he has had a conversation with M. Isvolsky, the Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs, in the course of which the Minister said:—

"This year a delicate question arose a little before the opening of the Conference, that of the limitation of armaments. The first Conference had formulated an aspiration in that sense. The two wars which successively broke out unfortunately prevented that idea from making progress. We recognised this in a circular addressed last year to the Powers by stating that the present Conference could not usefully touch upon that question. Since then we have learned that two great Powers were absolutely opposed to the idea. In these conditions it is evident that a debate on the limitation of armaments would be necessarily sterile, and without placing any opposition in the way of those Powers who, being of a different opinion, might raise the question at the Conference, we for our part could only adhere to our first view."

Asked as to what would happen should another Power raise the question, M. Isvolsky said:—"I am not aware whether it will be raised by any Power, but in that event we should do all we could to find a formula to which all the Powers could rally."

COREAN PROTEST.

The Hague, June 29 (*Reuter*).—A Corean deputation, consisting of Prince Tjying Chiyi and two other persons, arrived to-day to protest against the non-invitation of Corea to the Peace Conference and the violation of Corean sovereignty by the Japanese. Prince Tjying called upon M. Nelidoff, the president of the Conference, this morning, but M. Nelidoff refused to receive the deputation, saying that he was unable to give audience to a deputation from a foreign Government unless the deputation were recommended by the Dutch Government.

FRANCE AND GERMANY.

The *Times* correspondent wrote from Paris on June 30:—M. Etienne's trip to Kiel, in consequence of an invitation for a cruise from the Prince of Monaco and his subsequent interview with the German Emperor and Prince Bulow have an exclusively private character. M. Etienne is not one of the pillars of the present Government nor is he on such terms with any of its members that it could be supposed that his journey had been undertaken in agreement with them. It was rather in the interest of the Colonial Party of which he is a leader and because of their desire to be enlightened on Germany's intentions in certain questions that M. Etienne accepted the Prince of Monaco's suggestion. M. Pichon was privately informed, before M. Etienne's departure of the latter's intentions and of the probability of his seeing the Emperor and Prince Bulow and also no doubt of Mr. Etienne's personal wish that the journey should give rise to no false interpretation. Certain other facts tend to the conviction that nothing likely to have taken place between Mr. Etienne and his German hosts is calculated to modify the existing relations between France and Germany.

The *Journal des Debats*, writing on Franco-German relations makes the following significant remarks:—

"On several occasions conversations engaged in behind the scenes, independently of the regular diplomatic channels which would have given them a sanction, have appeared to foreshadow an entente. But it was soon realised that it was impossible to find in them any other object than that of inducing us to discuss our general policy through the Moroccan bait which was held out to us, or to spread in a portion of French public opinion illusions that would embarrass our Government in a policy of prudence or reserve to which it was driven by the brutality of facts."

M. Etienne, member of the French Chamber of Deputies and former French Minister of War, who has recently been the guest of the German Emperor at Kiel, was received by Prince Bulow in Berlin on June 20.

A telegram from Berlin to the *Matin*, July 1, says:—"In the course of the interview between Prince Bulow and M. Etienne the Imperial Chancellor told the ex-Minister that public opinion in Germany was very favourably disposed at the present time towards the idea of a *rapprochement* with France, and he hoped that the French nation and the French Press were animated by similar sentiments towards Germany. The interview is generally regarded in political circles in Berlin as affording a possible starting point for a series of negotiations with a definite object."

Under the title of "La Fin d'un Bluff" the *Echo de Paris* (July 3) writes thus:—

"We were the first vigorously to denounce the manœuvres of certain Germanophils who sought to attribute to the amiability which the Emperor William displayed at Kiel for several of our compatriots and to the interviews of M. Etienne with the Sovereign and his Chancellor an importance which they do not possess and which they cannot possess. To-day, fortunately, nothing remains of these manœuvres. . . . It is probable that we shall shortly have evidence that there is no change in Germany's policy in Morocco or elsewhere. Moreover, no conflict is to be feared for the moment. France German relations are normal. But our dignity requires that we should maintain towards Germany great reserves. Let us leave to our diplomacy the task of safeguarding our interests."

On this the Paris correspondent of the *Times* comments:—Thus it will be seen that the false reports recently current with regard to a probable Franco-German "rapprochement" are rather calculated to defeat the presumable object in view than to promote it. It is found necessary to contradict them, and that alone might suffice to create the impression that Franco-German relations are not everything that could be desired. The fact is that of late they have undergone no change whatever. The wish may exist in financial circles to see them improved in order to facilitate financial intercourse between the two countries but that is not sufficient to supply the basis of a new policy and in any case, it has not succeeded in doing so.

FRANCE.

The Wine Crisis.—Paris, June 28.—The Senate to-day adopted in its entirety the Bill for the suppression of the adulteraton of wine.

June 29, 12.45 A.M.—The Chamber rose at twenty minutes to one this morning after, by 323 to 233 votes, expressing confidence in the Government in respect of its measures in dealing with the wine-growing agitation.

The decisions taken by the Committee of Argeliers to-day were scarcely conciliatory. It rejects the new law as calculated to increase the existing evils, it announces the intention of continuing the municipal strike and the non-payment of taxes, "even if the Government sends bayonets"; and it demands the liberation of the prisoners. It has addressed a petition to the Senate predicting "an incalculable catastrophe" unless its demands are complied with. It adds that France must know that more than two millions of men will soon be without bread.

The "Times" correspondent wrote from Paris on Sunday. The significance of Friday's vote in the Chamber of Deputies giving a somewhat reduced majority to the Government briefly stated amounts to this. After M. Clemenceau's speech, and in presence of the fact that the Chamber thought best to support the Government in dealing with resistance to the law among the disaffected population in the south, it was not thought desirable to provoke a crisis. Had the interpellation been one on the general policy of the Government the result might have been different, and it seems not impossible that between this and the approaching end of the session such an interpellation may yet be put forward. If so, the fate of the Government is doubtful. There are not two opinions among the majority of the Chamber as to the necessity of a return to law and order preceding any special measures for the relief of the distressed population. So far as the Chamber is concerned that is, in a few words, the real state of affairs. Of censure and of mutual recrimination there is enough and to spare, but it would scarcely help the public abroad to form a correct idea of the present situation, which Friday's vote leaves neither better nor worse than it was before.

The local tribunal at Montpellier has refused an application for the release of M. Marcellin Albert and the other arrested members of the Argeliers Committee. The movement in the South appears to be subsiding.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

In the Chamber in Buda-Pest, on July 3, M. Kossath, Minister of Commerce, moved that the first clause of the State Railways Regulation Amendment Bill be amended so as to provide that none but Hungarian citizens, knowing the Magyar language, can be appointed as railway servants in the lands of the Hungarian Crown (including Croatia and Salvonia), and that he be authorised to promulgate the remaining fifty-seven clauses of the Bill by Ministerial ordinance. The Vienna Correspondent of the "Times" characterises this proposal as a "coup de main," and anticipates that it will cause serious trouble in Croatia.

GERMANY.

As Dr. Carl Peters was making his way through the crowd assembled outside the Law Courts in Munich on July 1 he was greeted with loud cries of "Peters, the hangman, the women flogger!" &c., and the police who accompanied him had considerable difficulty in protecting him from further insults.

Herr Gruber, the editor of the Socialist "Munchener Post," was sentenced by the Munich Court on July 2 to a fine of 500 marks (25*l.*, or the usual proportionate alternative of fifty days' imprisonment, for repeatedly publishing articles of a libellous character against Dr. Peters. The defendant was further mulcted in the costs of the trial. In the counteraction which he brought against Dr. Peters in consequence of a libellous attack made by the latter in the "Hamburger Nachrichten," Herr Gruber was nonsuited, and he has to pay the costs of these proceedings also. The verdict is to be published in the local Munich Press and in the "North-German Gazette."

There appears to be every prospect that several other actions for libel will be brought by Dr. Peters and his friends in consequence of ill-considered utterances on the part of various persons during the trial at Munich. In one quarter, indeed, Dr. Peters is said to be dissatisfied with the verdict, and to have declared that he will not rest until his opponent has been sentenced to a term of imprisonment.

THE LAWN TENNIS CHAMPION.

Miss Sutton's Revenge.

When the curtain was rung down at Wimbledon to-day the "foreigners" had made a clean sweep of all the first prizes, including three world's championships. It would be impossible to withhold admiration for Miss May Sutton for her magnificent victory in the Ladies' Championship—a victory at once deserved and conclusive, deserved because she was undoubtedly more pertinacious, more cunning, and more accurate than Mrs. Chambers, the holder of the title, and conclusive because from the moment she won the first three games in the first set there was never any doubt that she would triumph.

Mrs. Chambers opened the service, and an incident deciding the very first point of all would have disconcerted most ladies. The American made what looked to be a perfectly fair recovery after a breathless rush, but the umpire decreed "second bounce." There was just a suspicion of questioning anger in Miss Sutton's face but she instantly suppressed it and was a set up at 6—2 when the second bout opened with a conclusive game to Mrs. Chambers.

It looked as if there might after all be a good fight but Miss Sutton answered this temporary check by taking a love game and winning the third and fourth with comparative ease. Mrs. Chambers fought hard and pluckily when disaster seemed imminent.

MISS SUTTON'S NERVE.

Four all was called, but Miss Sutton is always best in a crisis; she has a nerve that many a surgeon might envy, and in three minutes she placed herself once more ahead. The tenth game provided a splendid tussle. Once Mrs. Chambers, striving valiantly to save her title, got to "vantage," but the American never once wavered, and soon all was over and the Ladies' Championship had gone, like the men's, over the sea.

At the subject of a great reception she walked to the dressing-room through an avenue of admirers. The band played the "Conquering Hero," and Miss Sutton, the embodiment of self-control on the court, nearly broke down. She showed that she was a woman after all.

Mr. Norman Brookes, already the Singles and Mixed Doubles Champion of England, the second honour he won at Manchester, took the Doubles Championship, also partnered by Mr. A. F. Wilding. The Americans opposed to the Colonial combination in the final fought nobly to the finish, and there was never much to choose between the sides. To Mr. Brookes must be given the chief credit for this victory.

As a wind-up to the tournament, Mr. Beals Wright and Miss Sutton won the fifth "foreign" victory by easily beating Mr. Prebble and Miss Boothby in the Open Mixed final.

JEDBURGH ABBEY UNSAFE.

A correspondent writes to the "Scotsman" to call attention to the serious condition of Jedburgh Abbey, one of the finest architectural monuments in Scotland. The heavy, massive tower, built in the fifteenth century, and probably weighing about a thousand tons, is seriously threatening the destruction of the old Norman work on which it is built.

The ancient masonry imperilled was set up by King David I., and is venerable with the age of nearly eight centuries, thus forming one of the most precious relics in the land. The south wall of the nave is considerably bent, while the mouldings of the magnificent west Norman doorway are rapidly decaying and fading away.

The dangerous state of the Abbey was pointed out to the late Marquess of Lothian a generation ago, and with generous nobility he expended much money in renovating and preserving the ruin by propping up the tower and Norman arches with huge wooden beams. This woodwork was only designed as a temporary expedient, and after the lapse of thirty-three years is rotting away, and unless something be done the ancient masonry may collapse at any time.

SUBMARINE ACCIDENT.

An accident similar to that which occurred on the submarine Gymnote at Toulon happened yesterday afternoon on board the submarine Rubis.

There were several workmen on board, who were engaged to find out leakages. The submerging of the Rubis was commenced when the workmen suddenly perceived that the water was entering the compartment of the electric machines by a shutter, which had been left open.

A rush was made for safety, and the first workman who reached the opening of the tube gave the alarm. Orders were immediately given to pump out the dock, an operation which lasted the whole afternoon.

No one was hurt, but the material damage is very great, as the electrical machines were flooded. The accident was evidently caused by a shutter being left open through absolute lack of attention.

THE KING'S COURT.

Last of the Season.

The last Court of the season, held to-night at Buckingham Palace, was, as usual, a brilliant one, though not quite so crowded as the earlier ones of the present year. The King arrived from Newmarket early in the evening, and shortly after nine people began to collect round about Buckingham Palace to see their Majesties' guests arrive.

Carriages and motor cars of all descriptions soon began to appear on the scene, the evening being bright enough for the crowd to get some little idea of the gowns worn by the various ladies. Shortly before ten the clatter of Lifeguards escorting the Prince and Princess of Wales from Marlborough House was heard. Other members of the Royal Family all arrived betimes.

The scene inside Buckingham Palace was, as usual, superb, and their Majesties entered the Throne Room conducted by all the great officers of State, the bands playing the National Anthem as the procession entered. The King was arrayed in full uniform, with the Ribbon of the Garter across scarlet tunic, and several orders, while the Queen looked radiant.

Her Majesty wore a gown of white lace have embroidered with silver and ornamented with diamonds and a train to correspond. Her tiara was of diamonds, and her diamond orders included the Garter, the Victoria and, Albert, the Crown of India, the King's Coronation order and the Danish family order.

Close behind her Majesty stood the Duchess of Buccleuch, who wore a dress and train of a beautiful shade of Parma violets noire antique. Her train was draped with chiffon exactly matching her gown, and her jewels were magnificent. On her corsage were to be seen several orders including the Queen's Danish Cross, presented at the time of the Coronation.

The two Maids-of-Honour, the Hon. Violet Vivian and the Hon. Sybil Lascelles, were in attendance on her Majesty, as well as Lady Suffield, who has recently succeeded Lady Alice Stanley in waiting on the Queen.

The Duchess Marie of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha wore a whitetulle gown richly embroidered in silver and paste with large medallions of Venetian lace let in and caught by a spray of diamond carnations. Her pearl satin train was bordered with Venetian lace embroidered in Arabesque designs in silver pearls and paste and shaded from pale grey to almost black.

Princess Beatrice of Saxe-Coburg was greatly admired in a lovely soft white satin Princess gown, embroidered in a gold and amber beads in tapering panels up the skirt from a deep border of not embroidery to match.

Near the Royal circle were many members of the Cabinet, as well as Lady Crewe, who made several official presentations. The Diplomatic Corps were well represented, the various uniforms striking an agreeable note of colour.

SOME OF THE BRIDES.

One of last year's brides to be presented was Mrs Mark Kerr, daughter of Mrs. Henry Denison by the first husband. She was one of the many to appear in an Empire gown composed of white satin draped with Brussels lace, the white brocade train being embroidered in silver. There were large bows of silver ribbon on it.

Mrs. William Lawson presented her debutante daughter, Miss Marjorie Lawson, the former wearing white satin trimmed with roses and a long train of white satin lined with pale rose pink.

Lady Manners presented her twin daughters, Miss Angela and Miss Betty Manners, and Lady Hillingdon, who last week gave such a successful ball in the country, was particularly well dressed in a gown of white tulle and a train of white moire.

Another bride to be presented on her marriage was Mr. Munough O'Brien, who wore the conventional white satin gown with some lovely lace, a superb diamond tiara and many rows of pearls round her neck. Her bouquet, was of La France roses and white orchids.

Miss Muriel Wilson's dark beauty was exactly suited by a gown of a lovely shade of yellow, and her train was of rich, red wallflower coloured velvet. Mrs. Arthur Wilson, who came with her daughter, wore black chiffon over white satin, a crown of diamonds, and some magnificent emeralds.

Lady St. Leonards presented her cousin, Mrs. Hamilton on her marriage, and others who were noted for the beauty of their toilettes were Lady Bathurst, Mrs. Cuthbert James, Lady Alice Packe, Princess Victor Duleep Singh, who presented her sister-in-law, Princess Irene Duleep Singh, the latter looking quite lovely in white, and Mrs. Newhouse, who was in white with a silver cuirass train lined with chiffon. She wore a diamond and pearl ornament in her hair and a magnificent row of pearls round her neck.

Lady Campbell was in white satin; Lady Creagh wore white and silver; Mrs. Ralph McCan was all in white and Lady Clarke, wife of Sir Rupert Clarke, Miss Phyllis Clarke, Mrs Agnew, Mrs Duckworth, and Lady Petre were others present.

The last-named looked very handsome in a beautiful dress of black pailletted tulle. Her train was of chiffon velvet, outlined with a thick ruche, and her veil and plumes were also black, her ornaments being diamonds and pearls.

At the conclusion of the Court the King and Queen and other Royalties passed into the supper room, where the tables were beautifully decorated with gold plate and flowers. The general company supped at a long buffet in another room.

AMERICA AND JAPAN.

Great Fleet for the Pacific.

THE momentous decision taken by the Administration to despatch a fleet of sixteen battleships to the Pacific, which was a positive fact on Monday, and was semi-officially denied, was to-day officially confirmed.

Rear-Admiral Evans will take command of the Pacific Squadron, and when he arrives at San Francisco in the autumn he will have at his disposal a total force of nineteen battleships and nine modern armoured cruiser, as well as tropedo-boats, destroyers, and auxiliaries.

Though Mr. Metcalf, Secretary for the Navy, and others suggest that the fleet is merely taking a cruise in the Pacific for the temporary gratification of San Franciscans, the idea that the battleships, once there, will ever be withdrawn is scouted by all well-informed persons.

It is, indeed, the fixed intention of the Administration to denude the Atlantic of its sea force until another fleet can be constructed, work that will be actively begun as soon as Congress reassembles and can be induced to vote the necessary appropriations. This means that the United States will proceed at a still more rapid rate than heretofore to the realisation of her ambition to become the leading naval power of the world.

The immediate political idea behind the present move is that the Republic shall have an imposing well-organised force in the Pacific before the time arrives for the negotiation of a new treaty for the regulation of the immigration of Japanese and for the settling of their claim to be placed on absolute equality with white aliens.

The American Atlantic Fleet, which is to be transferred to the Pacific, consists at the present moment of the following sixteen battleships:—

Minnesota, Connecticut and Louisiana, each four 12-in., eight 8-in., and twelve 7-in. guns.

Virginia, Rhode Island and New Jersey, each four 12-in., four 8-in., and twelve 6-in. guns.

Maine, Missouri and Ohio, each four 12 in. and sixteen 6-in. guns.

Illinois and Alabama, each four 13-in. and fourteen 6-in guns.

Kearsarge and Kentucky, each four 13-in., four 8-in. and fourteen 5-in. guns.

Iowa, four 12-in., eight 8 in. and six 4-in. guns.

Indiana, four 13-in., eight 8-in. and four 6-in. guns.

Georgia, four 12-in., four 8-in. and twelve 6-in. guns.

The other three battleships which are to be added, will probably be the Nebraska, sister of the Virginia class, the Wisconsin sister of the Ohio, and the Oregon, sister of the Indiana.

The nine armoured cruisers in the Pacific or on the way thither are the West Virginia, Colotado, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Charleston, Milwaukee, St. Louis Tennessee and Washington.

OFFICIAL STATEMENTS.

Mr. Metcalf, Secretary for the Navy, in an interview at Oakland, California, stated that eighteen battleships were going to Pacific waters next winter. There was no significance in this cruise, which was planned for purposes of practice. He added the hope that the newspapers would drop the talk of Japanese troubles and international differences. He knew no reason why Japan and the United States should not be on the friendliest terms.

Mr. Loeb, when shown Mr. Metcalf's announcement, refused to make any comment beyond saying that the official statement covered that made by the Secretary.

Oyster Bay, Friday, July 5.

With reference to the recent rumours of a redistribution of the battleship force of the Navy, an official statement issued to-day says:—"The destination of the battleships is not determined, and is as likely to be the Mediterranean or the South Atlantic as the Pacific. If it should be the Pacific the transfer will simply be for manœuvring purposes. In any event the movement is devoid of all political significance. No friction between individual citizens of the United States and of Japan has influenced the Government."

THE Government of India are understood to have approved of the scheme for the establishment of an Arts College for Chota Nagpur at Ranchi and their recommendations will shortly be before the Secretary of State.

LORD CURZON ON INDIA.

A dinner was given on July 3 by the Merchant Taylors' Company. The Master, Mr. Coles Child, presided, and among those present were Lord Curzon, the Maharajah of Alwar, Lord St. Aldwyn, Mr. C. S. Gordon Clark (Master-Elect), and Mr. Edward Nash (the clerk). Before the dinner Lord Curzon was admitted to the honorary freedom of the company. Mr. Balfour was present at the ceremony, but left immediately afterwards for the House of Commons.

The loyal toasts having been duly honoured, the Master proposed "The Worshipful Company of Merchant Taylors, root and branch, and may it flourish for ever." He mentioned that a tablet was about to be erected in the school to the memory of Lord Clive, who was "a Merchant Taylors' boy." That evening they had elected Lord Curzon, who had made a great name in India, an honorary freeman of their Company (cheers), and they felt that in doing so they were carrying out the great traditions of the company. He then handed to Lord Curzon an old Indian casket of tortoiseshell and ivory containing the documents relating to his presentation, and coupled his name with the toast.

Lord Curzon, who was warmly received on rising to respond, after acknowledging the honour which had been conferred upon him by the company, alluded to the Master's reference to the tablet which was about to be erected in their school to the memory of Lord Clive, and remarked that he had himself been engaged recently in a parallel attempt to honour that great man. He did not think that anything was needed to justify the policy of commemorating great men; it had been a common instinct of mankind in all times and in all countries. Of course, it might be said that a man's work was his truest monument, and that in that work lay the only true immortality. If that were the case, did any man ever live who had so noble a monument as Lord Clive? His monument was an Empire of 300,000—an Empire which was the greatest achievement, not of warfare—because we did not win the greater part of India by the sword—but of the science of civil government and civil administration which the history of the world could show. But Clive returned from India to this country to be persecuted, insulted, and reviled. Warren Hastings, who rendered, if possible, still greater services to England than Clive, returned home, and the best intellects devoted themselves for years to compass his ruin. A little later Lord Wellesley, on his return from India to England, only narrowly escaped the ignominy of a public prosecution; and fifty years afterwards Lord Dalhousie came back to England, and had his closing years embittered by the action of a section of the people of this country. He might also mention the cases of Lord Durham, of Sir Bartle Frere, and of Sir Stamford Raffles, all of whom were misunderstood and misrepresented. Even in our own times—in very recent times—the House of Commons had endeavoured to pass censure upon Lord Milner; and he read in that morning's newspapers that when a most proper and righteous proposal to give some regard to Lord Cromer in recognition of his eminent services was brought forward it would be met with a protest in a certain quarter of the House. The proposal to honour Clive was not a proposal to extol one nationality at the expense of another, but a proposal merely to honour one of the greatest figures in that immense international drama which had made two nations one. It might be thought that recent events in India had tended to make the realisation of that ideal more difficult. Perhaps that was so; but if any man wished to form a correct view of the real position in India he must not get out of focus, he must remember the scale. If they heard of unrest and agitation in India, they must not for one moment believe that it applied to the 300,000,000 of the population. Out of that total 250,000,000, in all probability, had not the slightest idea of the existence of any unrest at all, and of the remaining 50,000,000 a large proportion did not in the smallest degree share such sentiments. The great mass of the population of India were peasants engaged in the cultivation of the soil; their wants were not political, but material. What we had to give them was a just and liberal, a pure and patient administration. (Cheers.) So long as we did that there was not the slightest fear of their being found on the side of rebellion, unless—which, God forbid!—some great wave of racial feeling should be aroused which would destroy the balance of their reason and sweep them into the cause of disorder. He could not conceive of any situation arising in India, however desperate the convulsion, in which the princes and chiefs would throw their forces on the side of rapine and disorder. The British Crown was not a foreign institution, but the acaredited centre and seat of authority in that country. (Cheers.) It was to them a guarantee of their rights and liberties, and it was the symbol, which they intensely valued, of good government and order. Further, the best men in India—the nobility and gentry, and the most thoughtful class of the population—were all on the side of good government and good order. They knew that our Government alone stood between good government in India, and that chaos from which we rescued it (cheers), and they were too good patriots to acquiesce in the ruin of their country. All the possible sources of discontent in India were, however, being exploited by the agitator, and attempts had even been made to get at the loyalty of the native troops, although entirely without success, as he was informed. (Cheers.) The movement was also fomented to a degree which those present would scarcely believe to be possible by the incautiousness of a small knot of Englishmen—men who were little known here but who were taken by their dupes in India to be representatives of public opinion in this country. He was convinced that the English people would never commit the great sin of abandoning their work in India (cheers); and he thought that public opinion in this country was also unanimous on this point—that whenever discontent broke out into disorder we always supported whatever Government might be in power. There was no such thing as party among us in the face of a great national emergency. (Cheers.)

Other toasts followed.

JARROW ELECTION.

Defeat of Government Candidate.

FIGURES OF POLLING.

Mr. Pete Curran (Labour)	4698
Mr. Rose-Innes (Unionist)	3930
Mr. Spencer L. Hughes (Liberal)	3474
Alderman O'Hanlon (Nationalist)	2122
Labour majority over Unionist	768
Labour majority over Liberal	1,224
Labour majority over Nationalist	2,576

At the General Election Sir Chas. Palmer (Liberal) polled 8,017 votes and Mr. Pete Curran, the new member, 5,098.

At last this long but deeply interesting contest is over, and Labour has won. Mr. Curran when I saw him after the result was declared, said:

You can say that my success is a victory for the independence of Labour. We have got both feet safely planted in the constituency, and we shall not be moved. Socialism was not an issue; it was entirely for independence of Labour. There are now four Labour men for Durham.

Mr. Rose-Innes, who I interviewed outside his committee room, said:

We have done remarkably well. I came down here a perfect stranger with no organisation, and by sheer enthusiasm for Tariff Reform, I am second in the polls. Mr. Spencer Leigh Hughes is an old and valued friend of mine, but I think his appearance as third in the poll is a severe blow to the Government. I have no doubt I should have been returned but for Mr. O'Hanlon detaching the Catholic vote, and the solidity of the miners' vote for Mr. Curran.

Mr. Hughes said to me:

"I consider I was faced by an absolutely unprecedented complication, and the fortunes of war have been against me. At any rate the anti-Protectionist vote in this election has been overwhelming, and if the Tariff Reformers can get any comfort out of the figures they must be able to manipulate them in a manner remarkable even for Tariff Reformers."

Mr. O'Hanlon contented himself with saying that the vote had shown them their strength, and they would go on. They would have better luck next time, and Mr. Curran would not be allowed to hold the seat in peace.

Mr. Hunnable, who tried several times to get to the Town Hall but was stopped by the police, said when I asked him what he thought about the result, "What nonsense! I am the member by right. I shall claim the seat on Monday. These candidates are mere voters."

LIEUT-COLONEL STEWART, Political Agent, Bikanir, proceeds on fourteen months' sick leave from the 1st proximo. Major K. D. Erskine, Superintendent of the "Gazetteer of Bajputana" relieves him.

THE TEA DUTY.

The House of Commons went into Committee on the Finance Bill on July 1 when Mr. Nield moved an amendment, the object of which was to substitute an *ad valorem* for a specific duty on tea for qualities below 10*d.* per pound. Mr. Nield advocated the change mainly in the interest of the poor.

Mr. Asquith said no one was more anxious than he to reduce the duty on tea, and as a matter of fact he had reduced it from 6*d.* to 5*d.* That no further reduction was proposed in the present Budget was not to be taken as meaning that he thought the duty should remain permanently at 5*d.* As to the question of substituting an *ad valorem* duty, he said that the average value of tea at the present time, as shown by the sales last month was a little less than 8*d* a pound. A 50 per cent, *ad valorem*, duty, which would be 4*d.*, would involve a loss to the revenue of 1,200,000*l.*, or, taking it only from July 1 to the end of the financial year, 800,000*l.* That was a loss he did not see his way to incur. Apart from that, he said that every Chancellor of the Exchequer for the last 70 years had steadfastly resisted the conversion of the duty from a specific to an *ad valorem* basis. Why? Before 1836 the provision of tea in the London market was the monopoly of the East India Company, and as the tea was sold by auction it was a comparatively easy matter to fix the prices of the different qualities. But when the monopoly came to an end it was no longer possible to do so, and the experiment of a graded rate, which was tried, broke down completely. The amendment would impose on the Customs an impossible duty, and would at the same time offer a great inducement to fraudulent statements of value. It was said that it would operate for the relief of the consumers of the lower qualities of tea, but he thought it would be found that it was not the lower qualities of tea that were mainly consumed by the working classes. He believed that a very large proportion of the tea consumed by the working classes would not benefit at all by an *ad valorem* duty on qualities below 10*d.* He was unable to accept the amendment.

Mr. A. Chamberlain said he had still too fresh a recollection of his responsibilities as Chancellor of the Exchequer to support the amendment. It was becoming increasingly difficult to ascertain the value of tea. The great firms brought it direct from their own estates, and less and less was sold by public auction. He was informed that the Irish peasant would buy only good tea, and he believed this was largely the case with our own working classes. He quoted Mr. Lough, the Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Education, as saying that the cheap tea was bought by mean rich people to give to their servants.

Mr. John Redmond said it had been given most clearly in evidence before the Financial Relations Commission that the very poorest class in Ireland bought comparatively expensive tea. He believed, indeed, that more expensive tea was used in Ireland than in this country, and the same was true of tobacco. He was not in favour of the amendment, which he did not think would give any relief to the poor.

Sir F. Banbury pointed out that when a similar amendment was moved three years ago 148 Liberal Members voted for it, including four who were now Members of the Cabinet.

Mr. Sydney Buxton said he voted for the amendment because, if carried, it would have upset the balance of the Budget, and a larger amount would consequently have had to go on income tax and less on indirect taxation.

Mr. G. D. Faber spoke in the support of the duty imposed by the bill, and announced his intention of voting against the amendment.

Mr. J. D. Rees said the tea planters were grateful for the penny which the Chancellor of the Exchequer had taken off tea and the penny which he had promised that day that he would take. (Laughter.)

The amendment was defeated by 212 votes to 18.

Mr. W. J. Bridgeman moved an amendment on behalf of Sir H. S. King reducing the tea duty to 4*d.* He asked how the Chancellor of the Exchequer could hope to reduce tea in the future, in view of the fact that he had pledged himself to a scheme of old-age pensions without knowing how the cost of it was to be defrayed.

Mr. S. Buxton said everybody would like to see the duty reduced to 4*d.*, if not abolished altogether, but it was a question—as all questions of finance were—of time, opportunity, and money. In the present condition of the national finances the Chancellor of the Exchequer was not in a position to meet the million sterling that would be involved by the reduction. When the price of tea had fluctuated very considerably of late and the tea trade itself desired that for a time it should have a rest. Experts believed that a reduction of a penny at the present moment would not have the effect that all would desire it to have in sacrificing this revenue—that the whole of it should go to the consumer. Therefore a reduction of a penny would be practically wasted from the point of view of the indirect taxpayer and the consumer. The Liberals were still in favour of the policy of a "free breakfast table"—(Ministerial Cheers)—but unfortunately to free tea and sugar would cost money, and it had not been possible to carry out that policy because of the heavy peace expenditure which they found existing when they came into office. (Ministerial cheers.) He was glad to think, however, that while they desired as far as they could to carry out the policy of the "free breakfast table," they were strongly opposed to taxation also of the dinner table, which some members on the other side of the House seemed to desire (Ministerial cheers.)

Sir G. Parker said the Chancellor of the Exchequer was debarred from reducing the tax on what was practically an article of food and giving relief where it was most needed by strict adherence to the present basis of taxation. If the Liberals had been true to the principles which they expressed at the general election greater relief would have been afforded to the poor than the Budget had afforded.

Mr. D. J. Shackleton said he was inclined to support the amendment. The Chancellor of the Exchequer had been unfortunate in dealing with the tea duty. The small consumer had not received the benefit of last year's reduction of a penny—no decrease had been seen in the price of the quarter-pound packet—and a second penny was needed to enable people to get the full benefit of the last one. He was sorry that the Chancellor of the Exchequer had not made a reduction in the tea duty instead of giving relief to the income tax payers. When one thought what a working man with 1*l.* or 25*s.* a week had to do it was absurd to talk about the hardships of the income tax. A man with a clear 3*l.* a week did not know what hardships were. Such a man was fairly well off; at any rate, he would never go to the workhouse unless he was careless.

Mr. J. Redmond said he was prepared to go further than the amendment and to support a reduction of twopence. This tax hit Ireland especially. There were many people in Ireland whose total income did not exceed 10*l.*, 15*l.*, or 20*l.* a year, and who spent a fourth of that income sometimes more on tea.

THE CHANCELLOR'S REPLY.

Mr. Asquith admitted that the tax pressed especially on Ireland. The Irish grievance was the grievance of a poor population which, notwithstanding the enormous shifting of the burden from indirect to direct taxation during the last twenty or thirty years, still suffered far more severely on account of the prevalence of poverty and a low standard of comfort than the great bulk of the more fortunate population of Great Britain. No one was more desirous than he to reduce, as far as it was possible to do so, the weight of indirect taxation. He pointed out, however, that there had been very substantial reductions in this particular direction during the last few years. In one year it stood at 8*d.* It was reduced to 6*d.* by Mr. A. Chamberlain and he himself reduced it to 5*d.* last year. If he were asked which of the indirect taxes pressed most heavily on the bulk of the working-class population he would say the sugar tax rather than the tea tax. (Hear, hear.) Although tea had become part of the staple food of our people, yet still it could hardly be classed among the necessaries. It was very near the line, but it was not so much on the line as sugar, which, after bread, came nearest to the definition of an actual necessary of life among the articles subject to taxation. When, however the Committee came to deal with the amendment for the abolition of the sugar duty he would have to say that he could not afford it at the present moment although when financial circumstances admitted of further remission sugar had the first claim of all taxes on commodities to substantial relief. The member for Clitheroe doubted whether the reduction of a penny in the tea last year benefited the consumer to any appreciable extent. He had had actual evidence brought before him to show that the reduction did benefit the consumer certainly in the shape of an improvement in quality at any rate. But when he had to consider whether he should go a step further this year and take off another penny, he was confronted with an almost unanimous body of opinion among the experts concerned in the trade that during the next twelve months at any rate such a reduction could not be expected to benefit the consumer. The reason was the remarkable change that had taken place in the conditions of trade during the last year. The consumption of tea in the United Kingdom was a record consumption, and side by side with that there had been developments in very unexpected quarters of the world. In Russia, for instance, there had been a very heavy and growing demand for tea, particularly for that which came from India and Ceylon. The result had been a very substantial rise in wholesale prices. In these circumstances he was advised that a reduction of a penny this year would not percolate to the consumer to any appreciable extent, and that it would be taken advantage of almost entirely by the middleman or the retailer. Of course a reduction in a duty of this sort must benefit the consumer sooner or later. But when they were dealing with a duty which could be reconsidered at the expiration of twelve months, it was very material to consider what amount of reduction would have to be made in order to give some appreciable benefit to the consumer.

Mr. Shackleton had complained that in framing the Budget he had considered the interests of the middle classes too much, and that he had remitted direct taxation at the expense of indirect taxation. That was not so. There was a readjustment, between different classes of direct taxpayers, but if they took them as a whole, putting the income tax and the estate duties together, it would be found that the balance had been held between the direct taxpayers and indirect taxpayers. A reduction of a penny in the tea tax would mean a loss of over 1,000,000*l.*, and that would dislocate the whole framework of the Budget. But this Budget was not intended merely as a provision for a particular year; it was intended to lay the foundations and to lead the way to larger chang

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

OPIUM.

In the House of Commons on Monday, July 1, Mr. Rees asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether there has been any diminution in the demand for Indian opium since the promulgation of the anti-opium edict by the Chinese Government.

Mr. Morley: I have no direct information as to the present consumption of Indian opium in China, and it may be some time before comparative figures are available. I may point out that the export of opium from India this year to foreign countries is estimated considerably below the average export of preceding years. It will be under 62,500 chests, as against an average of 67,000 chests in the five years ending 1905, and the decrease is mainly due to smaller consumption of Malwa opium in China.

THE INDIAN COUNCIL.

Mr. Morley informed Mr. Hart-Davies that he hoped very shortly to appoint one of more Indian gentlemen to the Indian Council. But the hon. member must not forget that communication with India occupied a considerable time.

THE UNREST IN INDIA.

On Tuesday, July 2, Sir Henry Cotton asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether Lala Lajpat Rai, during the course of his public career in India extending over a period of twenty years, has ever been implicated in seditious or anti-British propaganda; and whether he has had laid before him and is able to indicate any speech or utterance or action by Lala Lajpat Rai at any time which could in any way be considered to transgress the limits of legitimate and constitutional agitation.

Mr. Morley: Yes, I have seen public utterances of Lajpat Rai within the last two years which as reported, are distinctly and strongly of the nature of anti-British propaganda, and can have no other meaning whatever. If the hon. member will read Lajpat Rai's Lahore speech, quoted in the *Wafadar* (? *Nafadar*) of Jan. 28 1906, or his speech at Lyallpore, reported in the *Punjabee* of March 27, 1907, he will find language which I cannot think that the hon. member, who was engaged for so many years in working the Indian system of government, will consider as within the limits of constitutional agitation in India. These speeches, I will repeat, or not the only grounds or information for resort to the Law of 1818.

Mr. Belloc: Would the speeches to which the right hon. gentleman alludes give ground for a prosecution in a court of justice?

Mr. Morley: I am told they would.

Mr. W. Redmond: Then why are they not submitted to a court of justice?

Mr. Morley: Because, as I have already more than once explained to the House, there are other grounds, and there is other information which it is against the public interest at this moment to disclose. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Swift MacNeil: Is not the law of 1818 merely an Ordinance of the Old East India Council which was never sanctioned by this House?

Mr. Morley: I dare say it was not sanctioned by this House. But it is the law of the land in India, and all done under the regulation of 1818 is done within the law.

Mr. MacNeil: A very bad law.

EXPORTS OF TEA.

Mr. Robert Duncan asked the Secretary of the Board of Trade: If he can state the amounts and values of the exports of tea from India and from Great Britain for the last eight years, separately.

Mr. Lloyd-George: The following statements give the information asked for:—

(*a*) EXPORTS OF TEA FROM BRITISH INDIA.

Years Commencing April 1.	Exports from India.	
	Quantity.	Value.
	Lb.	£
1899	178,934,872	6,187,491
1900	191,610,477	6,521,583
1901	184,247,386	6,376,965
1902	185,592,712	6,553,269
1903	210,148,197	7,413,670
1904	216,8 8,017	7,773,211
1905	2 9,955,709	6,936,813
1906	230,810,470*	6,993,955*

*Exports by sea only, exports by land not yet being available.

(*b*) EXPORTS OF TEA FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM, 1899-1906.

Calendar years.	Quantity.			Value.		
	British East Indian tea.	Other sorts (including Ceylon).	Total.	British East Indian tea.	Other sorts (including Ceylon).	Total.
	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	£	£	£
1899	7,744,261	24,490,913	32,234,265	337,810	1,033,595	1,391,505
1900	10,172,949	33,888,955	43,057,881	421,213	1,267,672	1,688,915
1901	13,226,910	39,162,608	52,389,518	533,200	1,393,113	1,926,313
1902	13,921,340	31,468,890	45,390,230	556,412	1,270,915	1,827,327
1903	17,271,986	29,399,085	46,671,071	673,792	1,210,571	1,744,363
1904	12,193,677	28,935,329	41,129,006	466,103	1,231,081	1,697,184
1905	11,794,5?9	29,213,322	41,007,631	438,451	1,231,953	1,670,404
1906	20,866,526	34,893,207	55,759,733	809,717	1,497,142	2,307,859

PRISONERS DEPORTED WITHOUT TRIAL.

Mr. William Redmond asked the Secretary of State for India: If he will state the names of all those recently arrested and deported without trial in India, giving the dates of arrest, the places of confinement, and the treatment accorded to each prisoner: and whether the friends of the prisoners are allowed to communicate with them or their relatives to see them at any time.

Mr. Morley: Only two persons—namely, Lajpat Rai and Ajit Singh—had been recently dealt with under regulation 3 of 1818. The former was arrested on May 9; the latter on June 2. They were confined at Mandalay, where they were lodged in suitable houses within the fort, receiving allowances for maintenance suited to their condition in life. He was inquiring how far they were permitted to see or communicate with their friends.

FLOGGING IN INDIA.

Sir Henry Cotton asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether he is aware that flogging is administered in India as a judicial punishment in many thousands of cases every year in public, and on the bare buttock: that the triangles on which men are tied up are placed outside every magistrate's court in India, and that in Ceylon these public floggings have been prohibited by the Secretary of State for the Colonies: and whether he will take immediate steps to reduce the prevalence of flogging in India as a judicial punishment.

Mr. Morley said he was aware that whipping was ordered as a judicial punishment in India in some thousands of cases yearly, but in several provinces the sentence was not carried out publicly. The whole subject was now under his consideration.

Mr. MacNeill asked whether it was a fact that white men were not subject to these punishments? No reply was given.

THE INDIAN MAIL SERVICE.

On Wednesday, July 3, Mr. Sneaton asked the Postmaster-General: Whether the new contract with the Peninsular and Oriental Company for the mail service between India and this country, provides for a total acceleration of only eight hours; if so seeing that this acceleration represents little more than a quickening of the Suez Canal transit whether it is still possible to require an accelerated ocean voyage between Bombay and Aden; and for how many years the contract is to be in force.

Mr. Buxton: The new contract with the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company will be for a period of seven years, and will provide for an acceleration on the Indian section of eight hours in each direction as compared with the present service. It was not found practicable to obtain any further acceleration at the present time. I may say that the only tender received was from the P. & O. Company.

Mr. Sneaton asked: Whether it would not have been wise, in view of the growing rates of speed on lines to India, to have made a contract for a shorter term.

Mr. Buxton said it was a question of expense.

In reply to Mr. Austen Chamberlain, Mr. Buxton said there were some other alterations in the contract.

THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

Mr. Gretton asked the Secretary of State for India: If any Bill dealing with India will be introduced during the present session.

Mr. Morley: There is no present intention to introduce such a Bill this session, but I cannot say what may prove to be necessary.

THE REPORT OF THE INDIAN FACTORY LABOUR COMMITTEE.

Mr. Sneaton asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether the Indian Factory Labour Committee has yet submitted its report; when he expects to be able to lay it upon the table of the House and whether legislation in this country will be necessary to give effect to any of its recommendations.

Mr. Morley: I hope to be able to present the report within ten days. With regard to the rest of the honourable member's question I would refer him to the answer given by me to a similar question on June 27.

INDIA AND THE SUGAR CONVENTION.

Sir Gilbert Parker asked the Secretary of State for India. If he will place in the Library for inspection by members the memorials received at the Indian Office from public bodies in India concerning the Sugar Convention,

Mr. Morley: I will cause them to be placed in the Library as desired.

BARON'S ABSENCE.

Last Change to Appear.

The long-expected Baron von Eckhardtstein was still an absentee when the suit for judicial separation which his wife is bringing against him was resumed to-day.

"He is still in Berlin," said his counsel, Mr. Rawlinson, K. C., plaintively.

Mr. Rawlinson, in the circumstances, had to continue to call minor witnesses in support of his case.

The first of these was a Mr. Frederick Post, who had twice been the guest of the Baron and Baroness from Saturday to Monday.

"I never saw anything but the most charming and affectionate terms between them," he said. "I had a very pleasant time. The Baron treated the Baroness with the greatest affection and kindness."

Mr. Duke, K.C.: You did not see any acts of violence? —No.

Mr. Rawlinson: Nor any act of neglect?—No.

Mr. Charles Boyd, secretary of the Rhodes's Trust, said that he had stayed at Cowes with the Baron and Baroness from Saturday to Monday.

"The Baron and Baroness seemed to be on delightful terms," he continued, "so affectionate."

BARON DEPRESSED.

As proof of the Baron's devotion to his wife and his wife's family the witness said that he had noticed that the Baron was greatly depressed at the time of Sir. J. B. Maple's illness in 1903.

The Baroness was very solicitous for her husband's happiness. She once sent the witness a note asking him about the South African market, as she did not want to distress the Baron with bad news.

Mrs. Gerrard, the wife of the proprietor of the Sandown Hotel, where the baron and "Mrs. Hall" stayed said that if there had been anything wrong her husband "would have turned them out." (Laughter.)

Asked about the statement that Mrs. Hall smoked with the Baron, the witness said that she had seen noble ladies smoking cigarettes in her dining-room.

A former cashier at the Sandown Hotel, who is now employed at the Cafe Royal, said he had noticed no impropriety.

Mr. Duke: Have you seen Mrs. Hall at the Cafe Royal?—No, but I have been told she has been there.

Mr. Rawlinson: Customers at the Cafe Royal are not asked their names?—No.

Although not yet privileged to see the Baron, the court was introduced to his present valet, by name Henry Behrens.

Behren told of a conversation he had with another valet, that Mr. Duke protested against what was said being given. So the valet's story in the witness box was cut short.

Another witness, from Woodhall Spa, was about to give evidence when the judge, Mr. Justice Buckmill, asked what he was going to prove.

Mr. Bayford said the subject was Dr. Williams.

The Judge: The only way in which Dr. Williams comes into this case is that the Baron, at the time these unfortunate people ceased to be on affectionate terms, asked that he should be dismissed. The issues I am trying have nothing to do with that. I shall tell the jury so, and I have the last word. It is now the sixth day of this case, and it is half past eleven.

Mr. Bayford said that he would not question the witness.

JUDGE'S LAST WORD.

The Judge (to witness): You may return to that beautiful place, Woodhall Spa.

Mr. Harry Abrahams, a solicitor, said that he had acted for the Baroness and Baron in 1905.

Mr. Rawlinson: Did you ever see anything approaching coercion on the Baron's part?—No.

At this point the judge asked whether the Baron was to be called as a witness.

He continued: "When I noticed to-day that Mr. Bayford was slow in examining a witness, I said to myself, "Shall we see the Baron to-day?"

Mr. Rawlinson said that would be impossible for the Baron to arrive even by to-morrow, as it takes twenty-two hours to get from Berlin to London. He had intended to ask for an adjournment until Wednesday next.

The judge: It is foolish and wrong of the Baron not to be here. He ought to be here. I am very vexed. What assurance have I that the Baron will come here at all? I cannot have any more trifling with the court. It is becoming a scandal the way things are going on.

One of the Baron's legal advisers went into the witness box and said that it was possible that the Baron might be in court on Monday. He handed a letter to the judge.

His Lordship: Not personal violence?—No, nothing of that kind.

Cross-examined by Mr. Duke: Did you hear the Baron's threat to commit suicide?—Never.

The Baroness was deeply attached to him, was she not?—Yes

The witness admitted writing a letter in May, 1906, telling the Baroness of the Baron's debts. To this she replied: "Your letter just received, and although rather horrified, I am relieved to know the amount. Now my most strenuous efforts will be directed to paying off entirely the German debts, as it is these which are ruining his position as they must be paid off by degrees.

"How cruel it was of him to do all this—to swear to my father on his honour, that he had no debts, and never to touch the Stock Exchange any more.

"He has behaved very badly to me. I implored him last year to admit the amount, but, instead he went on speculating and lying to me all the time. Not only that; he has blamed me for ruining his diplomatic career.

"He has been cruel to me, and although I still distrust him, I still care enough for him to help him. I feel so miserable since father died; he was a moral rock, on which I could lean, and he was so good to me, although he hated 'Bear' and would have done anything to get us parted.

"It is no use me grizzling. I am not hard on him, but I cannot trust him. Nine years have taught me this—I must swallow the pill.

The case was again adjourned.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE, July 5.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Lieut-Col R E S Davis, B
Major E C Townsend, B
Mr W M H Hoey, B Cov
Mr C W Allan, B
Mr C H Hutton, B
Mr T M English, B
Mr E L French, B
Mr T H Richardson, B
Mr D J Clancey, B
Mr G H Cave, B
Mr G Ross, B
Mr C R Haygarth, B
Capt P L O'Neill, IMS, M
Mr A L Hannay, M Cov
Mr H A Shore, M
Mr E R Fainwaring, M
Mr A V J Vas, M
Lieut-Col C H L Meyer, IMS, Bo
Mr C W A Turner, Bo Cov
Mr A H M Ostreban, Bo
Mr H AG Beale, Bo
Mr AM Memillan, Bo
Lieut-Gen Sir E Locke Elliot, KCB, DSO, Eighth Da
Major A E Hatch, 129 Belooch I
Major S Smith, IMS
Major A Wallace Dunlop, 23, Sikhs
Major TC Watson, VC, RE
Capt GH Baddock, A R D
Capt EB Cotter, R A
Capt TM Nicholson, S T C
Capt RL Hagger, I M S
Capt GB Scott, 27 Punj
Lieut EP Anderson, RE
Lieut EC Walker, R E
Commander W Aves, RIM
Assist Engineer SC Edenborough, R I M

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Major D T Lane, IMS, B, study leave extended by 3 mo, and furl on private affairs granted for 9 mo
Mr J R Blackwood, B Cov, 14 days' extraordinary leave
Mr J Sutherland, B, 4 mo furl
Mr R G Watling, B, 3 mo M C
Mr T H Wall, B, 4 mo MC

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Mr J R Blackwood, B, Cov
Mr W E M Campbell, B Cov
Mr R S Ball, B
Mr J P Angier, B
Mr H H D'Oyly, B
Mr F W Martin, B
Mr J P Cook, B
Mr W Lane, Bo
Mr L Tenninger, CIE, B, 4 mo extraordinary leave
Mr H O D Harding, M Cov, 1 week's extraordinary leave
Mr W Lane, Bo, 2 mo 4 days' furl
Major C A Johnston, IMS, to 1-9-07
Capt L Reynolds, IMS, 2 mo M C
Engineer CJI Jones, RIM, 2 mo MC
Major W J Ottley, 34 Sikh Prs
Capt E Kirkpatrick, 59 Sind R
Capt H M C Orr, Line, Regt, adjutant, Hyd VB
Lieut H W Tobin, 128 Prs
Engineer H Robertson, RIM

LEGATION MURDER.

Boy Prisoner Free.

After a fortnight's tension, Carlos Waddington, the twenty-year-old son of the Chilian Minister, who, in defence of the honour of his sister Adelaide shot dead her lover Ernesto Balmaceda, Secretary of the Legation, was acquitted this afternoon, seven Brussels, jurymen voting him innocent and five guilty.

Brussels once more breathed freely. The passionate public interest in the tragic story had wrung the hearts of all parents, sisters, and brothers. This morning a regiment of gendarmes was called to the Palais de Justice to keep order. There were 2,000 persons in court and 2,000 awaiting in the corridors.

Me. Bonnevie, counsel for the Balmaceda family, spoke again to-day. He warned the jury that the defence was appealing to their emotions to act against their oaths as jurymen. He demanded a sentence of five years' imprisonment. Bitterly he declared that the defence had woven a romance round the story.

Mr. Jansen having referred to the recent acquittal of Judge Loving in Virginia, who shot the man who he thought had assaulted his daughter Me. Bonnevie declared that the decision was wrong. Although he impressed the jury visibly when he remarked that if such murders were pardoned social anarchy would result, yet probably he did the case for the prosecution harm by his fierce style of address.

The Prosecutor-General, Me. Servois, next took up the tale, explaining the legal questions and thundering forth the law. There was a painful moment when he drew up his tall figure in his scarlet robes, and the sunlight from the window fell on the bright colour and on his ruddy complexion, so that as he advanced close to the prisoner he looked like a consuming flame.

"Was it madness?" he asked with an accusing finger directed at the prisoner, "when you took two revolvers for the dreadful deed? Was it madness when you escaped to the legation where you were safe?"

A FRIGHTFUL QUESTION.

Time after time he thundered forth this frightful question to the lad who stood trembling with the help drooping lower and lower. The audience shivered in sympathy.

Me. Paul Emile Jansen made another magnificent speech for the defence in the afternoon. "Is it true," he repeated to the jury after each proof he produced of Balmaceda's duplicity and this had a striking effect on them.

Me. Huysmans, the elder, was the last speaker. The old barrister, with a voice trembling with motion, pleaded in telling accents for the youth who struggled hard to repress his tears and who has grown thinner each day.

Their was no summing up. The President simply explained the use of their voting papers to the jury. These were the three questions.

1. Is Carlos Waddington guilty of intentional homicide with intent to kill Ernesto Balmaceda?
2. Was the homicide premeditated?
3. Were there extenuating circumstances.

The jury retired for only fifteen minutes, but the excitement in court was intense, women murmuring prayers and the men looking anxious and careworn.

Amid a silence that strained the nerves to breaking point, the President put the first question. The foreman answered. "No."

A shout went up from the entire audience, mingled with sobs of relief. The other questions naturally were not answered.

The prisoner, who had returned to court a pathetic figure, now lifted his head with a proud gesture to look all men in the face. There was a rush of young diplomats to the dock to congratulate him, and soon he was in the arms of his father, who was waiting in the corridor in intolerable anguish, while his mother scarcely dared to breath as she sat in her carriage at the side door.

The sister remained in agony of mind at home.

The boy was smuggled out of court to avoid a public demonstration, but a number of ladies kissed him as he passed.

The Waddingtons will leave Brussels to begin a new life and endeavour to forget the past. England is their destination, where they hope to be free from observation, and where the father and son have secured positions. The Balmaceda family was later in the day awarded one franc damages.

PRIME MINISTER AND BOYS.

Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman gave an address to the boys of Mill Hill School at the celebration of its centenary to-day.

Are we teaching our boys to think? asked the Prime Minister. He believed that want of thinking was the great blot of modern times. People passed from debate to debate from one new novel to another, from one cricket match to another, from one horse race to another, and yet most never troubled to form for themselves an opinion upon any subject. He regretted that as one of the inherent vices of our country men.

The other day he heard a House of Commons orator declare that three weeks after the General Election the whole country had changed its opinions. That was a gross exaggeration but it had a substratum of truth. That was due to what was a good thing in our day—the diffusion of literature and knowledge so easily secured but it had a tendency of people taking their beliefs from other people—from writers in the newspapers or from speakers in the House of Commons or elsewhere.

What we had to do was to teach people to form their own judgment, with due regard to the authority of those wiser but he did not believe in their forming their opinions from the best newspapers, and especially those which were not their best newspapers.

Whatever possessions a man gained, the most precious was the form he himself gave to his character and conception—a conclusion he had hewn from the quarry of his own experience. Let us inculcate among boys the habit of thinking upon matters for themselves, and in that way fit them to take up the great positions of life and exhibit their dignity as men.

POOR GROUSE PROSPECTS.

So far as has been ascertained at present the grouse prospects for the coming season are not very promising.

Independent accounts from various sources in the Highlands and from elsewhere render it clear that in this connection 1907 will prove no good year.

Nesting operations have suffered severely from the long continued cold and wet weather and in the case of pheasants and partridges there are equally good grounds for fearing that speaking generally the stock next autumn will be considerably below the average.

According to the testimony of sundry keepers, the hand reared pheasant have this season done much better than the wild ones, which is a most exceptional experience.

BRITISH MINISTER BADLY HURT.

Sir Arthur Herbert, British Minister to Norway, and Lady Herbert, met with a serious accident while travelling overland from Bergen to Christiania this afternoon.

At Fielefjeld, the horses of the carriage, frightened by a passing cyclist, jumped to the side of the road, and the carriage and its occupants fell down a steep embankment.

The Minister, who was seriously injured, was carried on a mattress to Nystuen, a distance of two miles. No medical examination has yet been made, but it is supposed that the diplomat's ribs were broken.

Lady Herbert was uninjured. A surgeon and a nurse are proceeding to Nystuen on a fast motor-car.

BALMACEDA VENDETTA.

M. Nagler, the Public Prosecutor, has been notified of the presence in Brussels of a member of the Balmaceda family. It is not known yet whether the person in question is the father or brother of the former Secretary of the Chilian Legation, but the police have received information that the object of the visit is to avenge the death of Ernesto Balmaceda.

It was owing to this information that the police took special precautions to prevent any attempt being made on the life of Carlos Waddington as he left the Palais de Justice. The Chilian Legation was guarded during the evening by police

BALLOONISTS' ADVENTURES.

The balloon Milan in which two well-known aeronauts, Signori Usuelli and Brasalino, went up this week was caught in a storm and tossed about for a number of hours.

The balloons mounted to the highest peaks of the Alps and reached an altitude of 20,000ft. It fell at last in the Austrian Tyrol, near Meiren, where the military authorities seized the balloon and the aeronauts and wired for instructions to Vienna.

After a long examination and a perusal of the papers and the development of the photographs taken by the balloonists, the Austrian officials received permission from political quarters to release the aeronauts, who have returned to Milan.

A WORK of a rather elaborate character about to be published by the Oxford University Press is "Ancient Khotan," forming a detailed report of archæological explorations in Chinese Turkestan carried out and described under the orders of His Majesty's Indian Government by Mr. Aurel Stein of the Indian Educational Service. The work will be in two volumes, and the price is £[illegible] net. The first volume will be devoted to [illegible], and the second will contain [illegible] illustrations and a m[illegible]

THE LADIES' CORNER.

FIN DE SAISON NOVELTIES.

In France the interest in dress can never be said actually to wane, and one reason for the unflagging and absorbed attention that a Frenchwoman pays to matters modistic is that she never lays in the large stock of clothes which an Englishwoman buys "en masse," but keeps herself up to date by purchasing only one or two gowns at a time. Consequently her toilettes are never dated as last season's productions, while the "little dressmaker" who comes in by the day achieves wonders in the matter of remodelling and bringing them up to date where such an expedient is necessary. Thanks to this economy, new features of dress have always their interest, even when they appear at the close of the Paris season and one of the most daring and original gowns which have been evolved of late, and which is fashioned of the ever popular of foulard, has occasioned quite a fusillade of comment in the fashionable world. It is carried out in medlar brown, showered thickly with small square, white spots, and the rogue for square and round dots in combination is shown by a further adornment of waving lines of large emerald green circular *pois*, introduced in a double row and alternating with a similar row of bright red spots. The note of red was accentuated by a tiny cording in the same colour, which outlined the gown at the foot and was repeated on the fichu-corsage, the effect being very striking, and when taken as a whole by no means violent.

NEW HATS FOR COUNTRY WEAR.

In the realm of headgear, cretonne seems to be the leading note, and the new hats which are being designed for garden, river, and country wear show crowns of stretched cretonne and brims of frilly broderie Anglaise. A dainty hat, which is considerably newer than the enormous cloche, is a small model in a modified sailor shape, the brim, which narrows considerably in front, being bent down a little over the eyes, and raised slightly over the left ear. The whole of the crown and part of the brim is composed of stretched flowered silk in a cretonne design, while it is trimmed on the left side with an enormous parrot, combining bright tones of red, yellow, and green and forming a somewhat voyant and startling decoration.

THE VOGUE OF WHITE.

Where linen gowns are concerned, white seems almost entirely to have given place to "old ivory," or string colour, and the new tone, which has been unromantically termed "sole de raisin," and which does, in effect, resemble the coarse sacking used in the Italian vineyards, is carrying all before it. Some of these frocks are decorated with coloured embroideries, pale pink or blue having an excellent effect against the unbleached tone of the linen, while very coarse lace is naturally the almost inevitable accessory to a gown of this description. As an accompaniment to these dresses when worn for motoring, the most useful wraps have been evolved in light tweeds fashioned in the genuine "Inverness" style, the tweed having a pale biscuit coloured groundwork, adorned with a hair-line check in a variety of different colours. Large outside pockets are a great feature of these wraps, and do woman service in carrying all the impedimenta of the motorist who spends the greater part of her day in the open air.

BANDS OF TAFFETAS TO SIMULATE SOUTACHE.

Blue serge is again coming under consideration as the stand-by of the autumn outfit. Soutache is, of course, the favourite trimming, but in lieu of this a very charming effect is gained by means of a tortuous pattern worked out in the narrowest bands of taffetas, which are almost impossible to distinguish from the soutache itself. A very smart little costume in blue serge, which represents one of the ideal travelling costumes, in the designing of which some Frenchwomen show positive genius, boasts wide revers of coarse linen in a shade of burnt orange, worked all over in darned white spots and bordered with the narrowest bands of black and white taffetas. With this costume is worn the neatest of little brimless hats of coarse navy Japanese straw, trimmed with orange and black wings and black taffetas ribbon. None of the season's novelties appear to have achieved such a success as the cretonne parasol, which makes such a charming accompaniment to the cretonne hat. The newest expedient is to outline the large roses which form the design with the narrowest black velvet ribbon, gathered to form a tiny crinkled frill. This gives dignity and importance to the sunshade, and is even more effective than the examples which are covered with a light veiling of Chantilly lace. Moire is likewise largely in request in the realm of the parasol, and the smartest examples are of Nattier blue moire antique supplemented with a costly ivory stick and a heavy carved gold handle.

HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co's steamer *Arabia*, Captain Thos. Leigh will sail to-day for Marseilles and London, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—

Anthony, Mr and Mrs G T
Brownrigg, Lt-Col H J
Borradaile, Col H
Barnard, Mr R
Bowles, Genl F A
Bean, Mr W F L
Bainber, Mr R H
Bell, Mr W B
Bannerjee, Mr D N
Batty, Hon Mr Justice and Mrs
Beynon, Maj
Chopin, Mr A
Crofton, Maj C W
Chowla, Mr and Mrs G
Colvile, Maj G N
Cowper, Lt-Col
Colton, Mr W
Chowdhuri, Mr N
Cavendish, Mr and Mrs W H
Darling, Mr G
Danby, 2 Misses
Ducat, Mr and Mrs W F
Daniell, Mr A C
Friend, Mr W
Greaves, Mr H G
Gough, Capt G
Griffiths, Maj C
Graham, Capt B
Graham, Miss
Gale, Mr W S
Gupta, Mr D N
Hodson, Mr V C
Higson, Mr N B
Harris, Lt Col
Hill, Mr M
Hembrow, Mr
Highton, Mr
Hillman, Mr
Herbert, Lt-Col L N
Hepworth, Mr J W
Innes, Mr J
Inglis, The Hon Mr W A
Inglis, Mrs
Jefferson, Mr C B
Jariwalla, Mr B A
James Mr and Mrs B, 4 children and infant
Kaye, Mrs
Kennedy, Mr D W
Lane, Mr H
Lane, Mr J H
Leake, Col G
La Touche, Mr C H D
Longden, Major A
Lancashire, Mr J K
Lambert, Mr N G R
McAlpin, Mr M C
Montgomery, Lt Col CAS
Ma farlane, Mr D
Matson, Mr J
Marriott, Capt G B
Mansel, Col G C
Moir, Mr and Mrs C
Neave, Mr & Mrs L H
O'Keefe, Capt
O'Conor, Mr B G
Pedder, Lt-Col E W
Potts, Mrs
Ransom, Lt-Col J M
Robinson, Mr
Roland, Mr J
Robinson, Mrs
Roche, Capt L V
Smith, Mr B N Bosworth
Smith, Lt-Col G B
Stokes, Lt-Col A
Spencer, Capt X
Swinehatt, Mr P
Stephens, Mr W
Scotson, Mr & Mrs J T
Sarkies, Col C J
Stuart, Mr
Smith, Col H L
Smythe, Col & Mrs H H
Street, Capt H E
Storey, Mr
Semple, Lt-Col D
Tipper, Mr G H
Thomas, Mr
Trel, Mr H B
Turner, Miss E N
Thompson, Mr T A E
Wood, Mr G C O
Weaver, Mr W
Will, Mr R W
Whittle, Mr and Mrs A T
Wilson, Nursing Sister
White, Capt C J

ARRIVALS BY THE OVERLAND MAIL OF 5TH JULY.

THE P. and O. S. N. Co.'s steamer "Persia," Commander W. H. Haughton, R.N.R., arrived in harbour yesterday morning, with the English Mails of the 5th July.

FROM LONDON.

Ashworth, Mr L B
Beech, Mr H
Bird, Mr and Mrs F T
Bizon, Mr G
Elliott, Mr A G
Hall, Mrs
House, Mr N F
Jory, Mr A
Lovick, Mrs R D
Molloy, Mr C P
Morrow, Rev A W
Pitt, Mr G M A
Power, Miss M E
Saunders, Mr N M
Talton, Mr E S
Whitney, Miss

FROM MARSEILLES.

Banks, Mr W H
Bartholomew, Mr C P S
Bowrey, Mr E W
Brownrigg, Mr E R L
Bucknall, Mr and Mrs A H
Butcher, Col and Mrs H S
Coggan, Mr H E
Cohen, Mr L
Cotes, Mrs E
Dix, Mr M M
Franklin, Mr J
Foster, Mr
Galbraith, Mr J G
Gale Mr H
Graham, Mr T M
Greet, Miss R
Howlett, Mr C H
Jelf, Capt R C
Jacob, Mr H T D
Kellie, Mr A M
King, Mr C W L
Kuma, Mr S E
Law, Mr J
Lancker, Mr D
Mackereth, Mr A S
Mackenzie, Capt J
McLeod, Major and Mrs W K
Meyer, Mr W S
Milvin, Mr M
Minto, Countess of
Paget, Mr G F
Paterson, Capt
Perram, Mr and Mrs G J
Platt, Mr S S
Prentice, Mr W
Rahman, Mr N F
Riley, Mr G
Roberts, Mr H
Russell, Lt-Col B B
Syud Hakim Sinah, Mr
Scovell, Miss
Stewart, Mr A
Tottenham, Mr A R L
Wallace, Mr D R and G
Wilson, C pt G T B

FROM BRINDISI.

Cadell, Mr R P
Dod, Major O C W
Fleming, Capt. G K S
Murray, Col W H E

RECOMMENDATIONS of the Local Governments upon the scheme announced at the last Budget meeting in Calcutta for the establishment of free elementary education in India are now reaching the Government of India.

THE "LONDON GAZETTE."

ADMIRALTY,—June 29.

The undermentioned engineer-sub-lieutenants have been promoted to the rank of engineer-lieutenant in his Majesty's fleet:—J K Corser, H Hodson

In accordance with the provisions of his Majesty's Order in Council of Nov 16, 1903, Chief Officer, of Coastguard J M Pearce has been granted the rank of honorary lieutenant, on being pensioned

July 1

The undermentioned clerks have been promoted to the rank of assistant paymaster in his Majesty's fleet:—H R Gore Browne, L R Mowe Robinson In accordance with the provisions of her late Majesty's Order in Council of Feb 27, 1870, Chaplain the Rev. C. B. Mullins, B A, has been placed on the Retired List

WAR OFFICE,—July 2

Commands and Staff.

Major T O Marden, the Northumberland Fusiliers, from a Staff captain to be a General Staff officer, second grade, at Headquarters, vice Capt H M de P Montgomery, R A, whose tenure has expired Capt G R M Mathew-Lannowe, R A, to be a Staff captain for Royal Art

CAVALRY OF THE LINE

4th (Royal Irish) Dragoon Guards—Lieut H S Sewell is seconded for service under the Colonial Office

3rd (King's Own) Hussars—Capt P J V Kelly is seconded for service with the Egyptian Army Lieut H Combe to be captain, vice P J V Kelly

4th (Queen's Own) Hussars—Supernumerary Major C L Graham to be major, vice C H Agnew, placed on retired pay

6th (Inniskilling) Dragoons—Second Lieut J A Brooke, from the Northumberland Fusiliers, to be second lieutenant, in succession to Lieut S C Bull, promoted since deceased

12th Prince of Wales's Royal Lancers—Capt A Grant, D S O, is placed on temporary half-pay on account of ill-health Second Lieut C E Bryant to be lieutenant, vice C M Truman, appointed adjutant

18th The Queen's Lancers—Second Lieut N W R King resigns his commission

19th Victoria Mary, Princess of Wales's Own Hussars—Second Lieut W Holdsworth to be lieutenant, vice E L Lyon, seconded

ROYAL REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

Royal Horse and Royal Field Artillery—Major W H Olivier retires on retired pay Major and Brevet Lieut-Col R W Boger is seconded for service on the Staff Capt A M N Mackenzie is seconded for service under the Colonial Office Lieut G A Furse to be captain, vice T Bruce, appointed adjutant Lieut R D M Keate is placed on temporary half-pay on account of ill-health Lieut W H M Acton is seconded for service under the Colonial Office

CORPS OF ROYAL ENGINEERS.

Brevet Col J H Cowan, on completion of five years' service as a regimental lieutenant-colonel, is placed on half-pay The undermentioned lieutenants to be captains, under the provisions of Article 34, Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1906.—P O G Usborne, Li Evans, H C Smith, S F Newcombe, G F B Goldney, C F Birney, W J W Noble, R E M Russell, H E F Rathbone, G H Stack, T F Grove, G A P Brown, R H Phillimore, J S Barker, G C B Loch The undermentioned second lieutenants to be lieutenants A C Fuller, vice P O G Usborne C R S annon, vice L Evans G M Morrell, vice H C Smith R D Jackson, vice S F Newcombe L C Pitman, vice G F B Goldney R A Osborne, vice C F Birney W S Blunt, vice W J W Noble J F Gray, vice R E M Russell L E Becher, vice H E F Rathbone F A Heymann, vice G H Stack C G Lewis, vice T T Grove M Rawlence, vice G A P Brown J A A Pickard, vice R H Phillimore C A Birch vice J S Barker A E J Collins, vice G C P Loch

FOOT GUARDS.

Coldstream Guards—Capt R A Markham to be Major, vice F S Maude, C M G, D S O, promoted lieutenant colonel, half-pay

Scots Guards—Lieut R F Balfour to be adjutant, vice Capt F G Alston, who has resigned it on appointment

TERRITORIAL REGIMENTS.

The King's Own Royal Lancaster Regt—The undermentioned second lieutenants to be lieutenants—G J E Keith, vice J Bois, seconded L P Baker, vice P Oldfield-Mason, seconded

The Northumberland Fusiliers—Lieut O B Fowler is seconded for service as an adjutant of Volunteers Second Lieut O C Downes to be lieutenant, vice O B Foster

The Royal Warwickshire Regt—Capt J H D Costeker, D S O, is seconded for service on the Staff Lieut P J Hobson is seconded for service under the Colonial Office

The Royal Fusiliers City of London Regt—The promotion to the rank of captain of the undermentioned lieutenants is antedated as follows—W P H Hill to May 4, 1907, in succession to Major G K Cockerill, who holds a Staff appointment W B F Rayner to May 5, 1907, vice R G Help-Hutchinson, promoted E C Packe, adjutant, to May 5, 19-7, under the provisions of article 28a, Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1906 Lieut W G Currie to be captain, in succession to Major V Henry, employed with Mounted Infantry in East Second Lieut J D Thelen to be lieutenant, vice W P H Hill, promoted

The Lincolnshire Regt—Lieut P F Whittall is seconded for service under the Colonial Office

The Devonshire Regt—Supernumerary Lieut R P Lewis to be lieutenant, vice R J Milne, promoted

The Bedfordshire Regt—Lieut E K White, from the West India Regt, to be lieutenant, vice R E H Knox, seconded Second Lieut P A E Towsend to be lieutenant, vice E E White, seconded for service under the Colonial Office

The Leicestershire Regt—Capt H Gordon to be major vice E M Woodward, promoted lieutenant colonel, half-pay

The King's Shropshire Light Inf—Sec nd Lieut. H A R Hoffmeister to be lieutenant vice B E Murray, seconded

The Manchester Regt—Lieut A B Rose is seconded for service under the Colonial Office.

The Prince of Wales's North Staffordshire Regt.—Major T M Hawtayne is placed on retired pay.

The Gordon Highlanders—Capt D McLeod is seconded for service with the Egyptian Army

Princess Louise's (Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders—Lieut-Col and Brevet Col S Paterson, on completion of his period of service in command of battalion, is placed on half-pay; Major A E J Cavendish, C M G to be lieutenant-colonel, vice Brevet Col S Paterson

The Rifle Brigade The Prince Consort's Own—Capt G M N Herman, D S O to be major vice the Hon B Vande-Bulke, D S O promoted lieutenant-colonel, half-pay Lieut B Alexander resigns his commission.

ARMY CHAPLAINS' DEPARTMENT.

The Rev E R Day, M A chaplain to the forces, 4th rd class, to be chaplain to the forces, second class.

Queen Alexandra's Imperial Military Nursing Service The undermentioned lady to be Staff nurse provisionally:—Miss E L Jackson.

ARMY ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT

Major P A Bainbridge, ordnance officer, third class, to be an ordnance officer, second class, with the substantive rank of lieutenant-colonel, vice Lieut-Col R K Scott, D S O seconded: Deputy Commissary of

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, JULY 5.

FISH OR FLESH?

THE gentleman who has undertaken for a thousand pounds to prove that the creature by which Jonah was swallowed not a whale may have some difficulty in getting a verdict, but he will certainly have scientists on his side. It is only through the translators' way of saying things that we describe as a whale the monster which is charged with having taken the prophet at a gulp. Whales were whales in Jonah's day, and for many an age before, and they swallowed then as they swallow now. The only creature which could have housed the prophet whole was a huge shark. These have been caught in recent times near Joppa, of sufficient size to take in a man at a mouthful. Fifty feet in length, and with a mouth proportionate, they would not have strained even at Jonah. The "great fish" which figured in the transaction could not have been a whale, for the whale is not a fish, as the ancient writers knew when they spoke of the sea monsters and the method in which, as true mammals, they fed their young.

BOTH SMALL AND GREAT BEASTS.

Mr. Gambier Bolton has written a little book on the animals of the Scriptures, and very interesting reading it makes. The unicorn, he concludes, is the European bison, and between the hippopotamus. That eagle which 'stirreth up her nest" was the griffon vulture. The chameleon was the monitor lizard; the true chameleon figured as the mole. We do not know where the Ophir of Solomon was, but Mr. Bolton maintains that the apes of the wise king's counts were the bonnet monkeys of Ceylon "or of the land of Ophir." The fowls that crept upon four legs were bats, or at any rate beasts or mammals, not fowls at all. The "doleful creatures" and speckled birds" were hyenas. The deaf adder that stopped her ears was the Egyptian cobra, while the cockatrice was only a yellow-streaked snake. The flying fiery serpents never were anything. The leviathan of the deep "made to take his pastime therein" is said by Mr. Bolton to have been the crocodile, which is perhaps, the most surprising finding in the whole book.

AN ARMED TRUCE.

"Boycotting," an expression which unfortunately is very much in use again in Ireland just now, takes its name, as everybody remembers, from the Captain Boycott who was its first victim. The curious thing is that he and the tenants with whom he had been at war came, in the end, to be the best of friends. When Ireland was a little too warm for him, he took a trip to London, and one day strolled into a restaurant in the Strand. Having ordered a snug little dinner, he took a look about him. The gentleman placidly eating his meal on the other side of the little table met his gaze. The two men jumped, looked towards the door, thought better of it, smiled, then heartily shook hands. The stranger was Michael Davitt, the redoubtable leader of the Land League, and the men by whom the captain's rebels were led. Perhaps after-events had nothing to do with that meeting. Anyhow, when the fierceness of the contest died down, landlord and tenant came together, and agreed to be the best of friends, and never regretted their bargain.

FRIENDSHIP REWARDED.

We all know how the late Shah laughed to scorn the suggestion that he should join in a movement to honour the memory of Omar Khayyam, saying that there were a hundred better poets in Persia. His father, however, once paid Tennyson a nice compliment, though it was done in a roundabout way. He was very anxious to see Sir Andrew Clarke, and bade him appear upon a certain day before him during his visit to England. Sir Andrew did not go; instead he kept an appointment with Tennyson at Aldworth. "Now," he said, "if I had been one of his Persian subjects, in Persia, the Shah would, like enough, have cut off my head!" When, however, he learned that the great physician had gone down into the country "to look after the health of his old friend the poet"—the words are Tennyson's—the Shah made him one of the Order of the Lion and the Sun. Which was rather a nice compliment of the double-barrelled order.

NAMES AND PHRASES.

Lord Curzon has been speaking at Oxford of Mr. Kipling as the "poet of Empire." Mr. Kipling has long been known as the "bard of Empire," and, by Mr. Stead, as the "banjo bard of Empire." He will doubtless be proud to be known by either of the first two, with the banjo eliminated. A chance appellation is apt to make a lasting title, and it is always interesting to trace such terms to their source. To do so is sometimes surprisingly difficult. Nobody can say now who first employed the term "whole hogger" in the fiscal controversy, though Lord Rosebery seems to have the best title. There is less doubt as to Lord Hugh Cecil's first proclaiming himself and friends "little piggers." It is never certain that a phrase will catch the ear. Some one predicted that Mr. Chamberlain's description of opponents of the Boer war as "Cooper heads" would last, but it never entered seriously into competition with "pro-Boer." A deadly term was struck dead in the House of Commons shortly after the exposure of the Pigott forgeries. "Pigottism!" "Pigottry!" were the cries raised. Speaker Peel at once banned the expression, and it has not since had a place in the political vocabulary,

ALIEN IMMIGRANTS.

We borrow many phrases from America and some from the Colonies. In many cases the American productions are but modifications of old English terms. With the Colonial figures of speech it is different. Australia has a slang vocabulary which is as foreign as Russian to the Briton at home. Sir Robert Reid spoke in the Commonwealth Parliament of an opponent as a "political smoodger." The term came over to England. It had an unpleasant sound, and seemed useful for the political platform. But few people here know what a "smoodger" is. It is Australian for a sneak or servile member of the gang upon a squatter's ranch. From the same quarter comes "jackeroo," a raw hand new from the Old World; and there is "rouseabout' for the gentlemen in caps and aprons whom we are advised to employ in our houses in place of maidservants. "Sundowner" is the pseudonym of a pleasant writer down under, and has been applied to Australians generally. Really the term is not complimentary, for it describes the professional tramp who arrives at sundown and departs at sunup, without having worked for his bed and board.

THE HOME OF TEETOTALISM.

Few people knew until this week that the son of the man who founded the teetotal plan still lives. Mr. George Toulmin, M. P., who spoke at the meeting at which the veteran appeared, is a grandson of one of the "wise seven." Some day teetotalers will make pilgrimage to Preston as the birthplace of their creed, but they will find nothing whereby to identify the spot on which the movement began The meeting-place was the old cockpit of the Earls of Derby, who at that time had a house in Preston. The cockpit has long been incorporated in a livery stable. The spot deserves a commemorative tablet. History was made there before total abstinence was dreamed of. It was from the house to which the cockpit was attached that Cromwell and his merry men blazed into the parish church opposite, in which Stuart adherents had taken refuge. Every Prestonian is proud of the history of his town, but he takes it all as read, or assumes that visitors will do so, for there is neither memorial nor inscription to tell a stranger of the past.

DYING GLORIOUSLY.

The charming story of Darwin with Mark Twain's books as his bedside companions, which the humorist has been telling us, has its parallel in a delightful compliment paid by Russel Lowell to one of our own giants. Lowell's end was very near, and he and his friends knew that the hour of departure could not long be delayed. Oliver Wendell Holmes went to pay him a last visit. Entering the room in his usual bright and breezy way, he asked, "Well, James, how are you to-day?" Lowell turned upon his bed, clasping a little book in his hands, and answered with the happiest smile, "Wendell, I don't know how I am, and I don't care—I'm reading "Rob Roy." Let us hope that he finished it. One man went out happy, reading "Pickwick." Another reader acquired a desired delight at greater cost. She was reading Eugene Sue's "Mysteries of Paris," then appearing in serial form, and, being very ill, she offered her physician twenty thousand francs to keep her alive long enough to see the completion of the story. She finished it.

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Nickel Silver Case ... ... Rs. 10.
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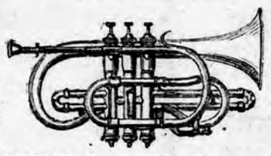

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„ ½ Hunting, Silver ... ... „ 95
„ „ Gold ... ... „ 270
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„ „ Gold ... ... „ 375

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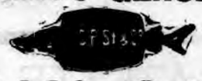

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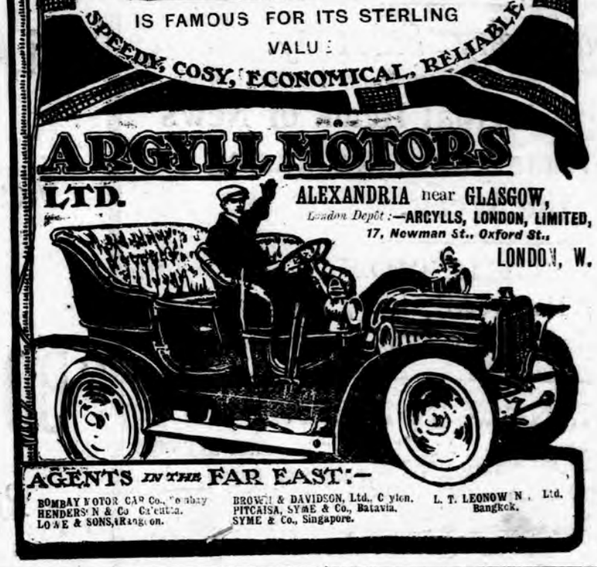

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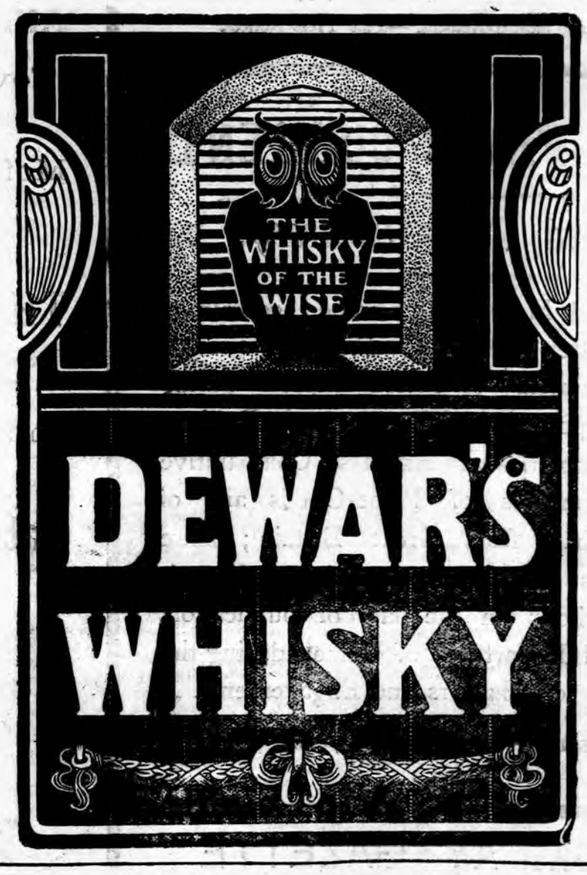

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